The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3368. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Highly Important Movements in Progress.

The President Gone Up the James River.

FURTHER DETAILS OF RECENT EVENTS.

The Movement of Hooker's Division from Fair Oaks to the James.

The Capture of the Gunboat Teazer.

THE PRESIDENT GONE TO JAMES RIVER.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. We have a corroboration from another source of the information it contains:

"Last evening we learned that President LINCOLN had gone on a visit to the Army of the Potomac, in its new position on the James River, and as he will probably be on his return by the time this reaches our readers, there is no necessity for keeping the fact from the public.

The steamboat *Ariel* brought Brig.-Gen. ANDREW PORTER and Brig.-Gen. NAGLEE to Washington on Sunday night. Both of them were sick, and Gen. McCLELLAN thought they would be benefited by the change. Gen. PORTER was intrusted with important dispatches for the War Department. After they were delivered, on Monday morning, the President determined to go to the army, and the *Ariel* was detailed to convey him. He left on Monday afternoon, and must have reached Harrison's Landing yesterday (Tuesday) forenoon, unless he made a stop at Fortress Monroe. Gen. NAGLEE accompanied him."

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Hooker's Division in the Late Battles—Movement from Fair Oaks to the James River—Scenes and Incidents by the Way.

FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION.
CAMP AT HARRISON'S ESTATE, JAMES RIVER,
Thursday, July 3, 1862.

Yesterday morning this division, having fought their way from Fair Oaks, arrived in camp, during a merciless storm of rain, which continued up to a late hour last night. Wounded men in hundreds thronged the way, and every avenue to the grounds was choked up with troops and wagons, while our discomfort was hightened by the mud into which our wearied forces sank ankle deep at every step. A large wheat field was selected for occupation, and the golden grain was in a few moments trampled under foot, or cut down to form beds for the soldiers.

This morning the rebels took a position upon a hill near by, and commenced shelling our camps. PORTER's batteries immediately replied with such activity that their guns were speedily silenced. The gunboats on the river also threw a few shells among them. Soon after the firing commenced, the division was ordered under arms, and forming in line of battle, marched back into an adjoining field, awaiting the attack, should the enemy feel disposed to give us battle.

Reinforcements have been coming up the river in large numbers for three days past, and disembarking above and below us. The river is alive with shipping, and the steamers are rapidly filling up with sick and wounded and dispatched to Fortress Monroe.

This morning the train of GRIFFIN's Brigade, PORTER's Division, was cut off and captured by the enemy, as also were wagons belonging to other brigades and regiments. The enemy hover about our rear in large numbers for this purpose, and, doubtless, cut off a large number of wagons and stragglers from their regiments.

The scenes along the route of the retreat in our advance were full of interest and attractiveness. At an early hour in the morning of the 29th the movement began. It was half an hour before daybreak. Everything which could not be moved was heaped in huge piles, to be burned as soon as our troops, which still occupied the front, should fall back. The wounded and sick had been sent the day previously to therear, at Savage's Station. These were told the state of affairs and the movement about to be made. As many as could were advised to set forward at once, on the approach of the teams, and endeavor to keep up with them. The means of transportation were so limited that none of them could be removed. The ambulances would be required to remove the wounded from the fields of battle which would soon be strewn with victims.

Among the wounded which attracted my notice were two officers of the Fifth New-York Regiment, who, rather than fall into the hands of the enemy, determined to save themselves to the Union cause if possible. They were scarce able to drag one foot after the other. One was Capt. J. H. BRADLEY, the other Lieut. T. W. CARTWRIGHT, the Captain, with his arm in a sling, the Lieutenant in like embarrassment, with a white blanket thrown over his shoulders. BRADLEY was wounded in his right wrist, and CARTWRIGHT had a severe wound in his right shoulder. They moved feebly and slowly along, while the thundering artillery plunged headlong over the road beside them, and the artillerists, with clanging sabres, ran beside the guns and caissons. Long columns of infantry defiled through the woods—squadrons of cavalry dashed along, and baggage wagons and artillery moved in haste, but in perfect order.

Once again I passed the two officers of the Fifth sitting beneath the trees, whose spreading branches shaded the ruins of an old homestead. Capt. BRADLEY was leaning back against a tree, gazing listlessly upon the noisy panorama which was moving before him. Lieut. CARTWRIGHT sat leaning upon his knees, with his head resting upon his hands, apparently asleep—pale and strikingly calm. No traces of pain were visible in his features. I last saw them at Poplar Hill, and not without a feeling of sadness did I see them pass by in the motley and hustling crowd. Their features, though slightly depressed in consequence of illness, had lost none of the brave soldier tone of firmness, and with head and and forms erect, they carefully measured their way along. Their wounds, though severe, were rapidly healing, and they were strong in the hope and desire of soon again joining their companions in arms.

About a mile beyond Poplar Hill stood a farmhouse, beneath the trees of which, upon a stretcher, lay a Colonel, dying. He had been brought thus far upon the shoulders of some of his men. I only learned that he was a Colonel, before I was hurried away.

Further on, was Lieut.-Col. MARSH, of Potsdam, of the Sixteenth New-York Regiment, who was badly wounded in the neck by a musket-ball, in the battle of Friday. He was being carried along the dusty and noisy road upon a litter raised on the shoulders of a squad of his men.

The wife of a wounded German was carrying along all her husband's equipments, musket and all, which were strapped upon her in true military order, while he, with crutch and cane, hobbled by her side, smoking and chatting as if all were the most common thing in the world.

Many such sights were seen on every side. The wounded were everywhere visible, and many who had not taken a firm step for weeks, found themselves suddenly improved to a wondrous degree.

ARGUS.

BARTLETT'S BRIGADE.

EXTRACT OF PRIVATE LETTER FROM COL. BARTLETT, TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDING SECOND BRIGADE, SLOCUM'S DIVISION.

I have endured the hardships of hunger and unremitting fatigue for the past week, and with the exception of unstrung nerves, caused by loss of rest, I am perfectly well. Last night I slept for the first time under a tent; before that I have caught a wink occasionally on the bare ground, without blanket or overcoat. We have fought every day, and marched every night. I have lost in killed and wounded in my brigade over eight hundred—nearly one-third. I have but one Colonel left, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and two Majors. The Fifth Maine Regiment has not got a single field-officer left. My horse was wounded, but I am thankful to say I am uninjured. I led on Friday each one of my four regiments to the charge separately. Here is where all my field-officers were killed or wounded. We have a good position here, but expect a fight before night. Our men are heroes, and it would make your heart bleed with sympathy and pride to see them enduring such untold fatigue without food or rest and to see their light hearts and smiling faces, whenever I ride among them. The enemy have three men to our one, and yet our noble army are confident that we could beat them in an open field, although the enemy fight like devils, and with a hate that is unaccountable."

LOSS OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 9.

An official list of the casualties in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiments, in the late battles, are published. The Twentieth lost: 3 killed, 42 wounded and brought away; 16 wounded and left on the field; 55 missing; total—116. The Twenty-second Regiment lost; 23 killed; 66 wounded; missing 254; total—343.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TEASER.

Some of the papers report the "rebel gunboat *Teaser*, as captured on the 4th of July by the United States gunboat *Matanzas*." To correct an error in the name of our vessel, and to give credit where it is due, will you publish the annexed extract from a private letter:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MARATANZA,
JAMES RIVER, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

Yesterday being the Fourth of July, we wanted to have a celebration, so at 3 o'clock started under moderate steam for a reconnoissance up the river. Just as we reached "Haxalls," where it has been our custom to anchor, our member of the signal corps cried out from aloft, "Rebel flag in sight!" "All hands to quarters, and let her go ahead full steam!" said Commander STEVENS, (who has by the way a quick eye and ready will for his business.) We soon hove in full sight of the stranger; she was flying the Red, White and Red." We trained our 100-pounder on her, and got all ready to fire, when down came her flag. It was a clever subterfuge for escape, but our glasses did not deceive us, her guns were being trained at us, and it was evident they didn't mean to surrender honorably. Bang went our gun, making a beautiful shot, and knocking overboard several loose articles from the enemy's deck. Then they tried to return the compliment, but missed us completely. Bang went our second shot, and never did the fatal messenger take a truer course, tearing straight through the enemy's vessel, and blowing her half to pieces. The remains were soon at our disposal, and proved to be what was left of the rebel gunboat *Teaser*. The officers and crew, after firing their gun, jumped into a small boat, taking with them their flag, but our second shot frightened them so they jumped out again, leaving everything behind. We got the officers' uniforms, swords, belts, pistols, muskets, silver, china, bedding, clothes, letters and papers; among the latter a full description of the sub-marine batteries at Drury's Bluff, and a diagram of all the fortifications. We also found a balloon made of silk dresses, and a commission from the Confederate States Navy, running to Lieut. HUNTER DAVIDSON, formerly of the United States Navy.

GEN. AVERELL TO COMMAND THE CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 16, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 194.—Col. WM. W. AVERELL, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, is hereby appointed acting Brigadier-General, and is assigned to the command of all the cavalry serving in this army, and will proceed to concentrate it without delay. He will detail to the different corps such mounted force as may be required for orderly duty; will be held responsible for the proper performance of all outposts and other duty appertaining to cavalry.

In general engagements he will assign to the different portions of the army such cavalry force as may be necessary. He will report direct to, and receive his orders from, the General commanding this army. Cavalry serving in the different corps will report to Gen. AVERELL without delay, at Westover Landing.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj.-General.

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

INTERESTING REBEL ACCOUNTS — TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

From the Richmond Examiner of Friday, July 4.

The battle of Tuesday was perhaps the fiercest and most sanguinary of the series of bloody conflicts that have signalized each of the last seven days. We have already adverted to the part played in the action by Gen. JACKSON and others, but, as yet, have made little mention of the operations upon the occasion of Gen. MAGRUDER and the troops under his command. We now propose to give such particulars as we have obtained on the field after the battle.

Early on Tuesday morning the enemy, from the position to which he had been driven the night before, continued his retreat in a southeasterly direction toward his gunboats on James River. At eight o'clock A. M., MAGRUDER recommenced the pursuit, advancing cautiously, but steadily, and shelling the forests and swamps in front as he progressed. This method of advance was kept up througout the morning and until four o'clock P. M., without coming up with the enemy. But, between four and five o'clock, our troops reached a large open field, a mile long and three-quarters in width, on the farm of Dr. CARTER. The enemy were discovered strongly intrenched in a dense forest on the other side of this field. Their artillery, of about fifty pieces, could be planly seen bristling on their freshly-constructed earthworks. At ten minutes before five o'clock P. M., Gen. MAGRUDER ordered his men to charge across the field and drive the enemy from their position. Gallantly they sprang to the encounter, rushing into the field at a full run. Instantly from the line of the enemy's breastworks a murderous storm of grape and canister was hurled into their ranks, with the most terrible effect. Officers and men went down by hundreds, but yet, undaunted and unwavering, our line dashed on until two-thirds of the distance across the field was accomplished. Here the carnage from the withering fire of the enemy's combined artillery and musketry was dreadful. Our line wavered a moment and fell back to the cover of the woods. Twice again the effort to carry the position was renewed, but each time with the same results. Night at length rendered a further attempt injudicious and the fight until ten o'clock was kept up by the artillery of both sides. To add to the horrors, if not the dangers, of the battle, the enemy's gunboats, from their position at Curl's Neck, two and a half miles distant, poured on the field continued broadsides from their immense rifle guns. Though it is questionable, as we have suggested, whether any serious loss was inflicted on us by the gunboats, the horrors of the fight were aggravated by the monster shells, which tore skrieking through the forests, and exploded with a concussion, which seemed to shake the solid earth itself. The moral effect on the Yankees of these terror-inspiring allies must have been very great; and in this, we believe, consisted their greatest damage to the army of the South.

It must not be inferred from the above account that the slaughter was all upon our side. We have the best reasons to know that the well-directed fire of our cannon and musketry, both before and subsequent to our efforts to storm the enemy's position, fell with fatal effect upon his heavily massed forces.

At 10 o'clock P. M., the last gun was fired from our side. Each side held the position occupied when the fight began, and, during the remainder of the night, each was busily engaged removing their wounded. The rumble of the enemy's ambulances and wagons, in rapid and hurried motion, did not cease even with the dawn. At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning they were still busy, and discontinued their labors, not because their wounded had been removed, but for fear of our advance. Our wounded were carried from the field directly to the farm-houses in the neighborhood, whence, after their injuries had been examined and dressed, they were brought to this city.

During the morning the enemy evacuated his position and retreated, still bearing in a southeasterly direction, and apparently not attempting to lessen the distance between him and his gunboats.

The battle-field, surveyed through the cold rain of Wednesday morning, presented scenes too shocking to be dwelt on without anguish. The woods and the field before mentioned were, on the western side, covered with our dead, in all the degrees of violent mutilation; while in the woods on the west of the field lay, in about equal numbers, the blue-uniformed bodies of the enemy. Many of the latter were still alive, having been left by their friends in their indecent haste to escape from the rebels.

Great numbers of horses were killed on both sides, and the sight of their disfigured carcases and the stench proceeding from them added much to the loathsome horrors of the bloody field. The cornfields, but recently turned by the ploughshare, were furrowed and torn by the iron missiles. Thousands of round shot and unexploded shell lay upon the surface of the earth. Among the latter were many of the enormous shells thrown from the gunboats. They were eight inches in width by twenty-three in length. The ravages of these monsters were everywhere discernible through the forests. In some places long avenues were cut through the tree-tops, and here and there great trees, three and four feet in thickness, were burst open and split to very shreds. In one remarkable aspect this battle-field differed in appearance from any of the preceding days. In the track of the enemy's flight there were no cast-away blue great coats, no blankets, tents nor clothing; no letters and no wasted commissary stores. He had, evidently, before reaching this point, thrown away everything that could retard his hasty retreat. Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wounded Yankees and their guns and knapsacks.

The battle of Tuesday evening has been made memorable by its melancholy monument of carnage, which occurred in a portion of Gen. MAGRUDER's Corps, which had been ordered in very inadequate force to charge one of the strongest of the enemy's batteries. There are various explanations of this affair. The fire upon the few regiments who were ordered to take the enemy's battery, which was supported by two heavy brigades, and which swept the thin lines of our devoted men, who had to approach it across a stretch of open ground, is said to have been an appalling sight.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Steamer Juniata Fired into—The Rebel Batteries Cleaned Out—Gen. Burnside—Arrival of the President, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 7—Evening.

The steamer *Juniata*, while on her way up to Harrison's Landing yesterday, and when within about four miles of that place, was fired into by the rebels, and one man injured—none killed. The firing was from six rebel field-pieces on the opposite side of the river, and a little below the National army. The steamer was aground at the time. Our gunboats went down and drove out the rebels.

A reconnoitering party was sent out yesterday, and found the rebel pickets within one mile of ours, which leads to the opinion here that another battle is close at hand.

Breastworks are being thrown up at Hampton, about two and a half miles from Fortress Monrore, by our forces encamped at that place. The work is progressing rapidly.

Thermometer 90° this evening.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Gen. BURNSIDE has arrived here; is looking well, and appears in fine spirits.

President LINCOLN arrived here at an early hour this morning, had a short interview with Gen. BURNSIDE, and then proceeded up the James River.

The President arrived on the steamer *Ariel*, accompanied by several officers, including (it is believed) among the latter Gen. HALLECK.

Flag-Officer WILKES arrived here this morning, and many rumors are afloat here as to the object of his visit.

The Tenth New-York Regiment, which has been reported as badly cut to pieces, had only nine killed, forty-four wounged and thirty missing. There are many who, in various ways got separated from their regiments, are now daily returning—thus greatly diminishing the numbers who have been reported as lost.

There have been two or three arrests here this morning, among the sutlers and civilians, who had received orders to leave, and had disregarded them.

The fortifications at Yorktown are being put in perfect order.

The mail boat from Harrison's Landing does not often arrived here until after the boat for Baltimore has sailed, thus delaying for a day the transmission by mail of letters, &c.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

Military State of Old Point—Civilians all Sent Away—Sick and Wounded Diminishing—Shirking Soldiers—A Peculiar Dialogue—Col. R. Biddle Roberts—Brig.-Gen. E. Ferrero—Lieut. Charles S. Brooks—Seizure of Contraband Schooners.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

Old Point, during the last day or two, has presented quite a martial appearance. From morning till night vessels are arriving and departing, crowded with living freights of soldiers, but to what destination we can only guess. On land we are perpetully enveloped in clouds of dust from the long trains of wagons and ambulances running to and fro;—squads of cavalry keep galloping by; nothing is heard but the loud clanking of sabres, as fresh officers keep coming and going, and, at every turn, we see

> "The thundering squadron and the rattling car,
> All swiftly forming in the ranks of war;"

or rather hurrying on to headquarters for that purpose. Civilians are very much at a discount, and slink about, feeling very much like the fifth wheel to a wagon—but I suppose we of the Press are, after all, necessary evils.

By the way, talking of civilians, the latter are being taken in hand in earnest to-day. Correct lists are being made of every man ashore, and his business, and it is expected that before nightfall such a stampede of noxious reptiles from Fortress Monroe will take place as was never seen since St. Patrick purged Ireland. Two or three arrests have been made of parties who were warned to leave a day or two ago, but who thought they would take the risk of remaining or returning. Respectable folks here are delighted at the move, for, after the change from York River, we were infested by crowds of the most vulgar wretches that were ever let loose upon a community, and mainly composed of army hucksters. In saying this let it not be supposed that I am uttering anything against all army suttlers, many of whom I personally know to be gentlemen of high integrity and refinement; I merely allude to the dirty, swaggering, bullying, cheating, lying, swearing ruffians of the Bill Sykes school, who often get among them; men who, for a day or two of last week, made the Hygera Hotel perfectly unfit for any decent person to live in, and who are enough to bring disgrace upon any calling, no matter how respectable. It was time for us to get rid of some of this class of gentry, when the officer engaged in taking lists assured me that the art of picking pockets had become quite flourishing in two or three days.

I am glad to say that the arrivals of sick and wounded at this port are beginning to fall off; I wish I could believe they had entirely ceased, for, Heaven knows, your pages have been sufficiently groaning under them for days past. Since the *Elm City*, of which I wrote you yesterday, I have not heard of any arriving up to this hour, though there may be before I close.

I am sorry to say we have had many cases here of soldiers trying to shirk their duties after return from furlough, and they form so strong a contrast to the noble endurance of the band of heroes of the Potomac army, that it becomes a public duty to condemn the one as much as we applaud the other. It is a common trick to try and get a medical certificate of illness or incapacity; but all those who come to the Medical Director here, generally find they have got to the wrong man. Any one sitting in Dr. CUYLER's office in the fort, any five minutes during the day, is likely to hear an amusing dialogue somewhat after this fashion:

[Enter two sturdy soldiers, very stout, rosy and healthy in appearance, but trying to look very lackadaisical.]

DR. CUYLER, (in a brusque but honest tone, to first)—Well, Sir, what can I do for you to-day?

SOLDIER, (groaning slightly)—I'm very sick, doctor; I've chronic rheumatism.

DR. C.—Chronic rheumatism, eh? My dear Sir, that disease is quite played out here. Try a little exercise with your brave brothers on the James River. Where do you come from?

SOLDIER—New-York, Sir, on return from furlough.

DR. C.—From furlough, eh? How long?

SOLDIER—A month, Sir.

DR. C.—So you go home and enjoy yourself a whole month, at your country's expense, return here to resume your duties, and just at the time your overworked brothers are needing your assistance most, you come here to desert them. I put it to your conscience, Sir, as a man, is this right?

SOLDIER—But if I am sick, Doctor?

DR. C., (sternly)—No sick man needs explanation to *me*, Sir. I know them too well, and insist upon their being tended like children; but that is not *your* case. (Turning to the other)—What is the matter with *you*, Sir?

SECOND SOLDIER, (looking heartier than the first)—I am very sick, Sir.

DR. C.—Have you been on furlough, too?

SECOND SOLDIER—Yes, Sir. We came together from New-York.

DR. CUYLER—Strange, you weren't sick in New-York, but get sick directly you come back! Pray, how long have you been sick?

SECOND SOLDIER—Two days, Sir.

DR. C.—Only two days, and you consider that enough to throw up your duties? Why, my dear Sir, I don't feel very well to-day, but you see I must keep to my post. Pooh! Pooh! I'm tired of this nonsense. (To his clerk)—Here, Mr. SILVA, write an order for these two men. Tell —— that they have just returned from a month's furlough, and wish to rejoin their regiments.

(The papers are speedily made out, and *exit* the two "patients," no doubt feeling that Dr. CUYLER is a rather "hard case.")

I had the pleasure of meeting Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS yesterday, and of hearing from him some interesting accounts of the gallantry of our men in the several fights of Thursday, Friday and Monday, in which he individually took an active part. He engaged the enemy at Mechanicsville on Thursday, fought until night, and slept upon the field. Next morning he retreated, under orders, and was engaged again on Friday afternoon, when he came up to the relief of DURYEE's men, and, as he said, "avenged them well." He then crossed the Chickahominy, and was engaged again on Monday, supporting COOPER's Battery, which was lost and retaken twice, when relieved by the gallant MEAGHER, the enemy's colors being carried off, after terrible punishment. Col. ROBERTS—who was once Provost-Marshal of Washington—is returning home for a little relaxation after his arduous duties. He appears to be as much a favorite with his command as with all who come in contact with him.

Among the arrivals here is Acting Brig.-Gen. E. FERRERO and Staff, of the Second Brigade, Second Division of BURNSIDE's Expedition. The friends of Col. E. FERRERO, of the Shepherd Rifles, at Palace Garden, New-York, will be glad to recognize their old friend in his new and distinguished position. The General appears in good health, and ready to continue an active participant in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged.

I regret to record, among the list of deaths here, the name of Lieut. CHAS. S. BROOKS, a promising young officer, in only his 21st year, who was much beloved. His remains have been embalmed, and are forwarded to-day by the Baltimore boat.

Two schooners, with sutlers' goods and whisky on board, have been seized by the Coast Guard and confiscated—one last evening and one this morning.

Up to the time of mailing, no boat had arrived from Harrison's Bar, and we are, consequently, without any intelligence whatever from the army.

The weather continues insufferably hot.

NEMO.

WOUNDED RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 9.

One hundred and seventy-three wounded Rhode Island soldiers arrived here this morning, and were kindly attended to by those having the care of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and were sent on their way home rejoicing.

REBEL PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 9.

One hundred rebel prisoners from before Richmond, including 40 officers, arrived here to-day and were sent to Fort Warren.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

To-day another new man-of-war will be added to our navy afloat. The new steam frigate *Monongahela* is to be launched at Philadelphia, and the veteran Commodore STEWART, who has presided at the "baptism" of so many naval vessels, will be one of the chief officers. The *Monongahela* is one of the six frigates ordered by Congress. The dimensions according to which she was to be constructed were: length over all, 235 feet; extreme breadth of beam 33 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet 10 inches; measurement, 1,600 tons. She may vary a trifle from these figures.

The following are the casualties among the officers of the Twelfth Regular Infantry (the head-quarters of which are at Fort Hamilton) in the late battles before Richmond:

Maj. Clitz, wounded—now confined in Richmond.
Capt. M. M. Blunt, wounded.
Capt. P. Stanhope, killed.
Capt. F. Winthrop, wounded.
Lieut. C. R. Coster, wounded—prisoner.
Lieut. S. Van Rennslear, wounded.
Lieut. W. S. Franklin, wounded.
Lieut. M. H. Stacey, wounded.
Lieut. J. J. Hecksher, wounded.
Lieut. C. F. Vandoozer, killed.

The Twelfth went into the fight *five hundred and sixty strong*, and came out *one hundred and ninety*. To fill up the decimated ranks, all the recruits and others now in the Department of the East have been led to expect orders for the field.

Mr. KING, the Chief Engineer of the fleet under Com. DUPONT, has been relieved from that duty and ordered to Pittsburgh. Soon after the battle at Port Royal, Mr. KING established a machine-shop, foundry, smithery, &c., at that place, and ever since has repaired and refitted all the steamers of the fleet. Com. DUPONT says in an official letter that his services have been of great value to the Government.

Arrivals in the City.

Mrs. Gen. Sumner, Lt. S. S. Sumner and Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Gen. Worth and daughter, Thomas U. Walter, the architect; Major T. H. Halsey, of the United States army, and Capt. M. R. Marston, of the army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Robinson and family, of Cleveland, Ohio; Professor W. K. Pendleton, of Bethany, Va.; Major Kendrick, of the United States army; Major Hetson, Dr. J. C. Dallin, and E. B. Dallin, of the United States army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mrs. President Lincoln arrived in this City last evening, and with her servants proceeded to the Metropolitan Hotel, where apartments awaited her. Hon. J. M. Wood, of Maine; Col. B. S. Roberts, Capt. Parker, and Dr. E. L. Warner, U. S. A., are also at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Thurlow Weed, of Albany; Mrs. Gideon Welles and family, from Washington; Maj. N. Vedder, U. S. A.; D. J. H. Porter, U. S. N., and Col. J. Atwood, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Glynn, U. S. N., and Capt. D. W. Horton, from Newbern, N. C., are at the Brevoort House.

R. Solzabal and P. Solzabal, of Cienfuegos, are at the Everett House.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

How Adjutant-General Hillhouse's General Orders are Received.

The Objections Urged Against Them by Military Men.

Progress of Recruiting in the City and Elsewhere.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 53.

The order on the subject of recruiting for the President's new requisition, issued yesterday from the office of the State Adjutant-General, does not appear to be received with that enthusiasm which, under the circumstances, is desirable. So far from enthusiasm indeed, its effect has been to create in the minds of those who were exerting themselves to raise fresh companies a feeling of deep dissatisfaction, not unmingled with bewilderment concerning its exact intent. With an appearance of explanatory minuteness, the order is in reality vague to a degree. Were this vagueness the mere blundering of literary incapacity, the mischief it is causing might be explained away and remedied; but there is a wide-spread impression that its composition is the result of purpose; that it is the germ of an astute scheme, whereby those who do all the work of enlistment and organization will eventually be thrust aside for the advancement of political pets.

This impression may be erroneous. The State authorities may mean to honestly foster all legitimate efforts for speedily putting in the field the three hundred thousand men for which the country calls. But the fact nevertheless remains that they have gone the wrong way to work to effect that object. They have substituted official circumlocution and confusion for straightforward exposition; they have changed patriotic energy into cautious hesitation; popular ardor into suspicion, and until this order is replaced by one of more simplicity and candor, the business of enrolling new soldiers of a class worth having will be at a halt.

The main objection made to the system which the Order inaugurates is, that the enlistment business is taken out of the hands of the regular military officers, who have hitherto performed their duty faithfully and well, and is put under the supervising care of District Committees, composed wholly of civilians, and, in great part (at least so far as regards the members who will be most prominently active) of politicians who are, some of them, more notorious than respected. It is believed that in their thoughtful care for the regiments to be raised in the Senatorial Districts where they severally reside, they will, in the encouragement of line officers and the selection of non-commissioned officers, have anything but a single eye to the good of the service. It is seen that gross favoritism will be practiced, and that experience and ability will, in their estimation, inevitably kick the beam when votes and primary-election muscle are put in the opposite scale. These impressions may be unfounded, but they exist, they exercise a most paralyzing influence, and the cause of them should be got rid of, even though in deference to popular prejudice.

There are many citizens of the highest respectability and unimpeachable integrity upon these Committees; but it is contended that experience shows they are no match for the unscrupulous wire-pullers with whom they are, in this instance, associated—that, in the contest of patronage against patriotism, they always go to the wall, become disheartened, and finally retire in disgust.

Another objection we have heard made to the Order is the direction to commandants of companies to attach themselves to "some regimental organization forthwith." This word "forthwith," they say, precludes the possibility of their having any volition in the choice of Colonels; they may find themselves, when it is too late to honorably withdraw, under the control of a man whom they know to be unfit for his position, or personally hostile to themselves; either dilemma being enough to materially impair their own efficiency. Subordinate officers declare that, under the old system they knew what they had to expect, and could tell the men who came to them pretty well how they would be treated; but now they are completely in the dark—they have no reliable data whereon to canvass, and they are unwilling to peril their future welfare by deviating from the truth on speculation. The statement that Colonels will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief for each regiment, "to be commissioned on its completion," does not alter this view of the case. These Colonels so appointed may be very excellent persons, worth the esteem of subordinates and of recommendation to recruits; but who is to insure their obtaining commissions? They may be thrown overboard at the last moment, and their places supplied by men who are offensive.

Then the terms on which captains and lieutenants are to receive commissions are not at all explicitly set forth. The promise that a second lieutenant shall be commissioned on bringing in thirty men, a first lieutenant on bringing in forty, and a captain on bringing in eighty-three, will admit of several interpretations. If each is to be commissioned for his specific number, there will be too many men for the officers, and a surplus of companies and part companies will be left that can only be used to find places for official *protégés* who have had no share in the labor of collecting them. Those who really have to do the labor feel aggrieved at even the prospect of this. If, however, a company of eighty-three men entitles a captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant all to commissions, appointments of lieutenants are primarily in the hands of captains, with power in the Commander-in-Chief to invalidate those appointments for non-technical compliance with a verbal form. This would be a worse grievance than the other.

Whether these exceptions are all perfectly reasonable is not the question. So long as the opportunity remains for misunderstanding, so long will recruiting languish in the City; so long will the laudable ambition of energetic young men, from whose exertions we must look for the majority of recruits, be paralyzed. Let the order in all its objectionable parts be rescinded, and let its place be supplied by another order, which shall ring with a little more public spirit, and be framed in a manner less pettifogging and more comprehensible.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

EFFECT OF THE LATE GENERAL ORDERS.

Business at the recruiting offices throughout the City, without showing any remarkable activity, had been, up to yesterday, satisfactorily brisk. It was not expected that organized endeavors would be made to raise companies, until orders from Albany had been promulgated, instructing officers on what terms enlistments would be permitted, and their own relative positions defined. Still, a great many superior men have been constantly enrolled. Native Americans, Irish and Germans have come in, in a steady stream—in numbers quite up to the anticipations of those who have had experience in the matter. It was thought that the publication of General Orders No. 53 would have given a decided impetus to the efforts of those engaged in inducing men to enter the service, and the returns of yesterday were confidently calculated to exceed all of the previous days—since the President's last requisition was issued—put together. Such did not, however, prove to be the case. The orders seem to have produced a general feeling of distrust and doubt. They are evidently not suited to the emergency, or else they are misunderstood.

To exhibit the way in which the orders are regarded, the following conversation, had with an authorized captain of an incipient company, will afford a good illustration:

"You don't seem very busy to-day, Captain?"

CAPTAIN.—Busy! No. What's the use of trying to be busy?

"Why, what is the matter?"

CAPTAIN.—Matter! Who's going to work himself to death trying to raise men, when he doesn't know what will be done with him and them after he has raised them?

"You will be mustered in, of course."

CAPTAIN.—Not so sure about it. Have you read the Adjutant General's orders?

"Yes."

CAPTAIN.—Well, what do you make of them?

"Why, really—I—I—don't exactly know."

CAPTAIN.—That's it. I don't exactly know. None of us exactly know.

This remark was made with sarcastic pungency.

"You see," continued the prospective Captain, "You see there's something wrong, up there at Albany, or somewhere. They are not going to act right by us. I can see how it is. We, that get the men, are to work, and work, and think we are to have the reward we look for; and then, at the last moment, we are to be kicked overboard for a lot of these political suckers that don't do anything all the time but sit in their chairs and plan to fool us and help themselves at our expense. They don't fool me that way!"

"Perhaps you may not comprehend the meaning—"

CAPTAIN—Comprehend the meaning! Who can, I should like to know. I tell you they are going to put us first into the hands of a set of Ward politicians, and after that grind us through that infernal Albany mill. How much do you think there'll be left of us?"

This was a question not easily to be answered, and so the conversation closed by one of the parties leaving for scenes of further investigation.

Everywhere the same sort of feeling appeared to be prevalent. Whether it is well founded or no remains to be discovered; but it has certainly had a bad effect on the cause it was intended to promote—that of speedy and enthusiastic enrollment.

Notwithstanding drawbacks, however, the large bounties and advances offered are strong enough inducements to create a very extensive desire to join the army amongst those who are not doing prosperously; and these, with the large number who join under the inspiration of purer emotions of patriotism, would keep the mustering office full all the time, if enterprise were shown in gathering them in. As it is, the average is about ninety a day.

Among special efforts to advance the cause, the American Express Company announce their intention to continue half salaries to all of their employes who promptly respond to their country's call. A regiment might be raised in the Company's immense establishment, for they have over two thousand men in their service. The Police Commissioners contribute the moral influence of the following resolutions, which cannot but act as a strong incentive to exertion amongst the force:

Considering that the call on this State for volunteers occurs at the time of harvest, when, in the agricultural parts of the State, every man is busily occupied, and that, until the harvest is gathered, recruits and volunteers must be obtained chiefly from the cities; therefore

Resolved, That, for the purpose of obtaining the quota required of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the officers and patrolmen of the police be requested to exert their influence in obtaining volunteers, and that the Board of Police will take measures to secure to the officers and patrolmen the sums allowed by the Government for obtaining volunteers.

Resolved, That Captains of Police be requested to report to the Chief Clerk the names of officers and patrolmen who shall have obtained volunteers, and the names and number thereof.

The members of the Senatorial District appointed by the Governor held a meeting, yesterday, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a fair attendance, and Mayor OPDYKE was elected Chairman. The session was secret; therefore, its proceedings cannot be revealed.

THE RESPONSE FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, July 9.

Resolutions have passed the Legislature unanimously pledging the Granite State to furnish her full quota of soldiers under the late call.

Meetings are being held to encourage volunteering in all parts of the State.

The Tenth Regiment, now organizing, will be composed mostly of Irishmen. Capt. DONOHUE, of the Third Regiment, has accepted the Colonelcy, and JOHN COUGHLIN, a member of the Legislature, is to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 9.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held this afternoon, a Joint Committee with the Common Council was appointed to call a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of raising the quota of troops required of Boston under the late call. Suggestions have been made to raise a county fund of $60,000, to induce prompt enlistments.

Local authorities in the country towns are also moving vigorously in the matter.

FILL UP THE RANKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The ranks of the new regiments can be speedily filled up, if every man who feels that his duties are such as to prevent him from enlisting, would make it his business to enlist one man at least. Already several merchants, who cannot go themselves, have signified their intention to get a man, at any cost.

There are 20,000 men in this City to-day, each one of whom can afford, if necessary, to hire a man to enlist. Let it be done at once.

K.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

THE BUFFALO APPROPRIATION.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 9.

The telegraph dispatch from Albany, yesterday, that the Buffalo Common Council had appropriated $80,000 to aid in raising a new volunteer regiment, is untrue. There are legal difficulties in the way of the appropriation.

Speech of the Governor-General of Canada.

The local authorities of Montreal gave a public reception to Lord MONCK, the Governor-General of the Provinces, on the occasion of his arrival in that city, on Thursday of last week. Lord MONCK made a speech on the occasion, and after referring to the protection which the Provinces have enjoyed hitherto from the mother country, without expense to themselves, he said:

"Gentlemen, I am bound, as a friend, to tell you that I do not think this state of things can longer exist. [Applause.] Gentlemen, that condition of affairs has continued in consequence of the peculiar condition of the external relations of Canada. There is no use, in my opinion at least, in acting the part of an ostrich, hiding our heads in the sand, and expecting that no one will see us. The plain truth had better be told and at once recognized, there *is but one quarter from which Canada can apprehend any serious attack; that quarter is the great Republic which lies along our extended frontier*. Now, gentlemen, consider for one moment what changes have taken place in the internal condition of that great nation within the last year. [Hear, hear.] Until last year you would hardly, within the borders of that great nation, hear any sound more angry than the emulous bustle of commercial transactions; the whole land was one busy hive of industry, but what is it now? I regret to say the whole nation has been turned into one vast camp, within which resound the clang of armor and the preparation of instruments of destruction. Gentlemen, I cannot allude to this subject without stopping for one moment to express what I believe is the feeling of every British subject on this matter. We have heard of the change that has taken place in the internal condition of that great country with a feeling of unmingled pain and regret. [Applause.] And that we shall welcome with unalloyed joy the day which shall restore tranquility within her borders, [applause,] and her citizens to the paths of peaceful industry. [Renewed applause.]

Gentlemen, it would be madness in us if we did not recognize the grave fact of the existence of a numerous army in that country, which, up to this moment, has been the abode of peaceful industry. Do not suppose that I am an alarmist, and that I entertain any expectation that we shall be immediately attacked. I entertain no such idea. But I shall now read you some words that express my sentiments fully, and better than I can do myself; they come, I may inform you, from one who has long held the front rank among English statesmen. Here they are: 'But if you want to be upon terms of perfect friendship with a great neighboring Power—a Power of great military and of great naval resources—if you want to preserve your independence, and at the same time your friendship with that Power, you can only accomplish that object by being perfectly prepared to defend yourself from attack. It is not necessary that you should anticipate attack. It is not at all a part of your policy that you should say, 'I will only prepare myself for defence when I see an attack coming.' It ought to be the constant position of a country that wants to maintain friendly relations with its neighbors, and to hold that position in the world which its importance and dignity require, not to be prepared for aggression, but to be constantly in a state of sufficient defence.' These are the words of the oldest, the most sagacious, the most popular of British statesmen—a man under whom I served my apprenticeship in politics, the ablest statesman in England, I may call him. I mean the present noble Prime Minister. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I believe I have cleared one difficulty out of my way. Well, then, I may remark that in case of aggression on any part of the British dominions the whole resources of the Empire will be put forth to defend the part attacked [loud applause], no matter from what quarter the attack may come, or in what possession of the extensive dominions of Great Britain the assault may be delivered. [Renewed applause.] But, gentlemen, when I say 'whole resources of the Empire,' you must remember that the colonies form part, and that, in my mind, colonial resources are, for the purposes of defence, imperial resources. [Applause.] Though I am not empowered to be able to tell you what England will do precisely, I can give a fair account of what she cannot do. She cannot alone, in the face of England, supply men to defend Canada and to save the Province; the strong armies which must be arrayed against the enemy must come from the people of Canada themselves."

MORE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Full List of those Taken to Washington by the Steamer Commodore.

Partial lists have already been published of the sick and wounded taken to Washington by the steamer *Commodore*. The following is a complete catalogue:

Chas. H. Jenne, 16th N. Y.
Geo. Hill, 16th N. Y.
Sergt. W. N. Morris, 16th New-York.
Noah Wentzel, 62d Penn.
Robt. W. Shafer, 62d Penn.
W. D. Robinson, 4th Mich.
G. H. Skinner, 1st Mich.
Robt. Moore, 72d Penn.
Thos. J. Vandersen, 83d Pa.
Timothy Slating, 1st Mich.
J. H. Van Gueen, 83d Pa.
Jos. D. Bennett, 1st Mich.
John E. Low, 1st Mich.
John Leo, 16th N. Y.
J. F. Tank, 9th Penn.
Sergt. Jacob Unruh, 3d Pa.
John B. Hassett, 38th N. Y.
Morris B. Slauson, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Michael Warren, 9th Mass.
Joseph Buck, 2d Regulars.
Capt. C. G. Mather, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Lieut. Frank Morble, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Lieut. A. W. Fruith, 92d N.Y.
Lieut. F. E. Pierce, 6th Me.
Capt. Whitney, 3d Michigan.
Capt. Houghton, 3d Mich.
Lieut. Orhansen, 4th Ohio.
Lieut. W. W. Conners, 25th New-York.
Capt. Spalding, 16th Mass.
Lieut. Vandieger, 25th N.Y.
James Gibson, 81st Penn.
Thomas Rittenhouse, 25th Pa.
Pat. Chesmley, 1st Mich.
W. Bronigham, 69th N. Y.
Henry Bills, 5th R. I. Bat'y.
Henry Baker, 4th R. I. Bat.
David White, 4th Excelsior.
Sergt. John McCarty, 5th Excelsior.
Jacob Bean, 5th Wisconsin.
Charles Highman, 5th N. Y.
G. Crytton, 16th N. Y.
C. Voltmer, 10th U. S. I.
S. Puraley, 12th N. Y.
J. S. Kady, 6th Vt.
J. A. Lawless, 14th U. S. I.
J. H. Russell, 44th N. Y.
J. B. Michaels, 42d Penn.
W. B. Zabley, 72d Penn.
L. Bernhard, 5th U. S. Cav.
T. McDermott, 5th U.S.Cav.
J. C. Cavover, 62d Penn.
J. A. Herbert, 62d Penn.
C. A. Pratt, drummer, 1st U. S. Cav.
D. Calahan, 42d N. Y.
T. Baltuff, 1st Mich.
W. H. Meade, 83d Penn.
D. Wetherbie, 83d Penn.
D. F. Raddle, 61st Penn.
J. Quill, 61st Penn.
C. S. Bollis, 83d Penn.
C. S. Shannon, 10th Penn. Reserve Corps.
J. Bone, 1st Mich.
W. Crosby, 101st N. Y.
W. R. Mussar, 83d Penn.
William Matlich, 61st Penn.
J. Lambach, 4th Mich.
Daniel Myers, 69th Penn.
Louis Wise, 103d Penn.
Stephen Rickel, 1st Mich.
Orlando Nash, 4th Mich.
Alex. Bennett, 4th Mich.
Alonzo Halan, 16th N. Y.
James McCue, (drummer,) 1st Mich.
Nathan Stone, 5th Maine.
Chris. Younken, 20th Ind.
W. N. Waldron, 1st Pa. Art.
Hiram Masenas, 57th Penn.
Corp. John S. Hamble, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Lawrence Conn, 23d Penn.
Corp. John Boston, 31st Pa.
Geo. Benson, 3d U. S. Art.
Corp. J. Hitchman, 7th N.Y.
W. O. L. Jewell, 39th Ill.
W. McLintochon, 63d Penn.
John O'Donald, 81st Penn.
S. N. Sedlinger, 2d R. I. Bat.
J. C. Blair, 16th N. Y.
L. D. Seppage, 34th N. Y.
W. Moyers, 34th N. Y.
R. Currett, 16th Mich.
J. O'Brien, 63d Penn.
N. B. Brosber, 61st Penn.
W. Hinman, 3d Vt.
James Stafford, 2d N. Y.
Geo. Wheeler, 84th N. Y.
John G. Stephens, 44th N.Y.
R. Frever, 31st N. Y.
L. B. Osgood, 16th N. Y.
W. B. Edwards, 1st Mich.
E. Brown, 1st Ind.
H. T. Taylor, 1st Ind.
J. W. F. Johnson, 63d Penn.
H. Seas, 1st Penn. R.
M. Davis, 20th Ind.
W. Hunt, 1st N. J. A.
F. W. Butler, Lt., Signal Corps.
P. C. Conway, 73d N. Y.
F. Kline, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Charles Bugnor, 48th N. Y.
Robert King, 5th Mass. Bat.
W. J. McLaughlin, 81st Pen.
Jas. Leaphum, 40th Penn.
Samuel Cannon, 16th N. Y.
B. F. Jones, 16th N. Y.
W. Hayes, 16th New-York.
Capt. F. S. Urie, 1st Cav.
Sergt. T. J. Ashton, 1st Cav.
Capt. G. F. Holman, 7th Mass.
Capt. W. A. Lynch, 42d N.Y.
Capt. T. McConnell, 10th Penn. R. C.
Isaac Deaw, 2d Regulars.
R. M. Rogers, 23d Penn.
John Wager, 61st Penn.
T. Sullivan, 16th New-York.
J. Kelton, 88th New-York.
J. B. Wager, 4th Regulars.
M. Riley, 16th New-York.
J. H. Fike, 105th Penn.
G. C. Segar, 2d N. J.
T. Wood, 15th Mass.
W. Sunderland, 105th Penn.
J. Russell, 4th Mich.
W. White, 57th N. Y.
S. Bickell, 49th Penn.
G. A. Evans, 32d N. Y.
G. A. Giles, 1st N. Y. Art.
Joseph Myers, 1st N. Y. Art.
James Coon, 16th N. Y.
John Lobdell, 61st N. Y.
John Brien, 16th N. Y.
Ethan Allen, 12th R. I.
J. Haines, 5th Penn.
C. Bisber, 4th Mich.
H. Kennen, 16th N. Y.
J. H. Wilcox, 1st Mich.
S. Collins, 3d Mich.
S. H. Deney, 101st Penn.
J. M. Shields, 5th Mich.
C. Wenblin, 1st N. J. Bat.
John K. Mutch, 23d Penn.
J. M. Barnes, 96th N. Y.
M. Hayes, 9th Mass.
T. J. Baldwin, 8th N. Y.
H. B. Judd, 1st Conn. Art.
D. Kennedy, 9th Mass.
W. Giroux, 74th N. Y.
V. Armbus, 83d Penn.
Sergt. W. Post, 3d Art.
J. Flanagin, 69th N. Y.
G. W. Crany, 13th N. Y.
M. A. Farrell, 93d N. Y.
Lieut. W. P. McQuail, 1st Pa.
Capt. J. M. Burringer, 63d Pa.
Capt. C. W. Bayton, 63d Pa.
Capt. F. Durham, 63d Pa.
Ast. Sur. S. R. Crefford, 8th Ill.
R. M. Ridgely, 1st Mass.
Adj. J. Bigelow, 1st U. S. Art.
Lt. J. F. Reawley, 16th Mich.
Lt. J. W. Dawrons, 5th N.H.
Lt. J. Striker, 14th Mass.
Capt. C. F. Mullin, 14th Mass.
Lt. T. Porter, 2d Me.
Sgt. W. Fullerton, 1st Penn. Art.
Sgt. T. O. Mill, 4th Art.
A. W. Messer, 10th Penn.
C. G. Sawyer, 40th N. Y.
Lt. W. M. Hodgson, 67th N.Y.
Lt. P. H. Logan, 28th Ind.
P. P. Sector, 9th Pa.
T. Grooly, 43d N. Y.
W. H. Sheeter, 36th N. Y.
W. H. Rowing, 36th N. Y.
J. B. Cross, 16th Mich.
A. W. Phillips, 12th N. Y.
B. McBride, 34th N. Y.
D. McCoy, 96th Penn.
C. G. W. Carthwright, 20th Mass.
H. Wagner, 7th New-York.
Caleb Evans, 14th Regulars.
H. O. Force, 5th Pa. Res. C.
H. A. Shorer, 5th Pa. R. C.
W. A. Field, 4th Vt.
S. Stewart, musician, 7th Me.
Pat. Higgins, 31st Pa.
Richard McGillon, 49th Pa.
John Low, drummer, 7th Me.
Geo. M. Cook, 7th Me.
Warren Smith, 2d R. I.
James M. Plum, 57th N. Y.
Wm. Howman, 57th N. Y.
Sergt. S. Campbell, 69th NY
John Platt, 95th Pa.
John Gosman, 77th Pa.
Wm. E. Rosencranz, 2d N. J.
John Watson, 95th Pa.
John Fager, 106th Pa.
Geo. F. Edmonds, 15th Mass.
Chas. F. Tozier, 6th Me.
Wm. M. Boyle, 15th N. Y.
W. King Chillson, 3d Vt.
Henry Matzler, 62d N. Y.
Martin Neff, 103d Penn.
Sergt. W. J. Coleman, 103d Pa.
N. Herkan, 8th Ill. Cavalry.
W. Henz Rich, 56th N. Y.
Wm. McMann, 6th Wis.
Calvin N. Cary, 6th Maine.
David R. Porter, 52d Penn.
Joseph Shafter, 103d Penn.
John W. Davis, 23d Penn.
Wm. Datcher, 7th N. Y.
C. Beckwith, 95th N. Y.
John Briggs, 85th Penn.
J. Aart, 104th Penn.
F. Hodgkiss, 98th N. Y.
W. Loomis, 1st U. S. Chas.
E. McClure, 102d N. Y.
E. Vestal, 20th Indiana.
H. P. Wright, 5th Mich.
O. F. Lombard, 5th N. H.
M. Sydenham, 81st N. Y.
A. Holdridge, 49th N. Y.
J. H. Reeve, 8th N. J.
J. B. McClary, 8th N. J.
J. S. Carr, 16th New-York.
Jacob Schwab, 1st Bat'y Reg.
Henry Carr, 16th N. Y.
Wm. Peise, 5th N. H.
Douglas Boyle, 53d Penn.
Elisha Tucker, 61st N. Y.
Geo. Shaplar, 83d Penn.
Jacob Sumler, 1st N. Y. Ar.
T. E. Henley, 1st Mich.
W. F. Braddock, 1st Mich.
J. M. Drueshaw, 3d N. Y.
Michael Honess, 69th N. Y.
Cornelius N. White, 29th Ms.
Geo. Rogers, cook for N. J. band.
James Cullen, 9th Mass.
Surgeon Ephorn Easton, 31st New-York.
James A. Looper, 2d R. I.
W. H. Slocumb, 2d R. I.
Solomon Wilsey, 4th Mich.
Lieut. Whalley, 17th Mass.
Joseph Buckley, 88th N. Y.
E. M. Young, 83d Penn.
Henry Hewit, Wheaton's Bat.
Martin Bronley, 16th N. Y.
Melvin Montay, 16th N. Y.
W. Dailly, 1st U. S. Artil'y.
L. Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery.
F. Buhe, 1st U. S. Artillery.
Peter Fitrymon, 6th Infant.
T. Sonis, 4th Michigan.
E. Broner, 4th Michigan.
M. F. McDonald, 10th Penn.
Francis Reynolds, 80th Pa.
Joseph Farrell, 1st U. S. Ar.
W. D. Work, 83d Penn.
Wallace Newton, 5th Vt.
V. Coemod, 1st U. S. Art'y.
H. Kelly, 23d Pennsylvania.
James Westcott, 3d N. J.
John Ogden, 3d N. J.
Thomas Heme, 18th Mass.
James Byrnes, 69th N. Y.
Wm. Donley, 3d Vermont.
John Carner, 16th N. Y.
George Wentry, 38th N. Y.
J. Connolly, 23d Penn.
S. McNeff, 103d Penn.
F. Keeny, 1st R. I.
R. McC. Leight, 1st R. I.
W. Conde, U. S. Cavalry.
F. Cassidy, 1st Mich.
John Casey, 1st N. Y.
George Lynch, 61st Penn.
F. M. Miller, 83d Penn.
E. M. Rockwell, 16th Mich.
Henry Drilling, 14th N. Y.
John McClellan, 16th N. Y.
James F. Gillis, 9th Penn.
T. Alexandria, 62d Penn.
E. Murdin, drummer, 57th Penn.
Sergt. A. B. Vanscoter, 4th Mich.
Joseph Burnes, 74th Penn.
Thomas Simmons, 71st Penn.
George Lilley, 71st Penn.
Sergt. W. L. Rettel, 9th Penn.
James Elliott, 9th Penn.
George Siger, 9th Penn.
H. Jones, 9th Penn.
Ephram Enos, 16th Penn.
John Masenas, 57th Penn.
Henry Willis, 71st N. Y.
F. Imhoff, 2d New-Jersey.
Gat. Snider, 4th Penn. R. A.
John McCady, 12th Regt.
S. Rakeman, 12th N. Y.
Lieut. G. C. Spaulding, 5th Vermont.
R. H. Mudy, 22d Mass.
J. W. Baily, 20th Penn.
David Armstrong, 49th Pa.
James Brady, 71st Penn.
Fred. Lewis, 5th N. Y.
James Burns, 43d N. Y.
George Steiner, 10th Penn.
Henry Miller, 10th Penn.
Danl. Y. Hill, 10th Penn.
James. B. Whitmore, 1st New-Jersey.
John Murphy, 1st Regulars.
James Rockwell, 4th Mich.
M. L. Foster, 4th Mich.
B. Monahan, 9th Mass.
B. F. Whiting, 57th N. Y.
W. Wallace, 1st Penn. Art.
F. Hill, 5th Vt.
M. C. Carsarecy, 88th N. Y.
John Conery, Mott's N.Y.B.
M. Dougherty, 19th Penn.
S. Clark, 10th Penn.
A. J. Farr, 81st N. Y.
R. Hunter, 12th N. Y.
Robert Hunter, 12th N. Y.
C. P. Donn, 5th N. J.
John Dunn, 5th U. S. Inft.
John Fitzpatrick, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
W. Gregory, 5th U. S. Cav.
H. A. Vanass, 8th N. J.
M. Considine, 5th U. S. Cav.
G. A. Hess, 5th U. S. Cav.
E. Conner, 5th U. S. Cav.
Jacob Price, 5th U. S. Cav.
H. Russell, 43d N. Y.
A. Mitchell, 103d Penn.
B. Daly, 3d Regulars.
J. Harlan, 5th Penn.
M. McQuinn, 96th N. Y.
J. D. Bryant, 3d New-York.
O. Aston, 5th Penn. R. C.
S. Graham, 2d U. S. Art.
G. C. Hussey, 1st U. S. C.
D. Fulton, 5th Penn. R. C.
Sergt. W. H. Peet, 43d N. Y.
J. R. Rockwood, 1st Con. A.
M. Fahy, 9th Mass.
R. Owen, 6th N. J.
H. Sparr, U. S. Artillery.
P. Norton, 3d Ex. Brigade.
D. A. Call, 32d New-York.
John Brenner, 2d U. S. Art.
W. Hemrod, 83d Penn.
T. Shields, 16th N. Y.
G. Aitkin, 2d U. S. Art.
P. Shields, 9th Mass.
T. J. Emmonds, 1st Mich.
W. E. Siron, 1st Mich.
S. Hamilton, 16th N. Y.
G. C. Smith, 1st Mich.
J. Leepon, 16th N. Y.
H. Falsom, 16th N. Y.
L. Adams, 16th N. Y.
A. Kohman, 2d N. Y.
Jas. Leeper, 3d N. J.
T. Frietz, 31st N. Y.
W. H. Neale, 23d Penn.
W. Black, 44th N. Y.
M. Burke, 5th N. J.
P. Callaghal, 88th N. Y.
A. Soulte, 72d Penn.
John Ryan, 9th Mass.
H. M. Hunter, 6th Vt.
H. M. Jones, 10th Mass.
M. Silkworth, 10th Mass.
W. C. Smith, 10th Mass.
Col. W. R. Lee, 20th Mass.
G. W. Striker, 83d Penn.
J. R. Harlan, 44th N. Y.
John Cole, 103d Penn.
Pat. Glannan, 1st Pa. Art.
T. Quinn, 9th Mass.
W. W. Boynton, 44th N. Y.
H. Ganble, 43d N. Y.
Conrad Shroder, 98th Penn.
James Fritz, 31st Penn.
Jacob Miller, 61st Penn.
Sylvest. Charles, 56th N. Y.
Chauncy Price, 34th N. Y.
Nicholas Huff, 1st Penn.
James Hunt, 25th N. Y.
Serg. E. Hall, 63d Pa.
Levi Schunck, 93d Penn.
T. Noland, 12th U.S. Inf'y.
Samuel Phillips, 98th Penn.
Cor. Byron Kelly, 8th Mich.
L. Varce, 6th N. Y.
G. H. Hooner, 2d R.I. Bat'y.
W. Lyon, 51st Penn.
M. Rourke, 99th N. Y.
J. Burney, 62d Penn.
W. Palmer, 16th N. Y.
Sgt. G. Fletcher, 16th N. Y.
J. Livingston, 1st Conn.
Anson Penington, 14th Vt.
M. Flaherty, 25th N. Y.
Lt. E. Owen, 18th Mass.
Lt. W. H. Winson, 18th Mass.
Lt. Wakefield, 49th Penn.
Lt. Pickett, 8th Penn. Cav.
E. P. Marshall, 77th N. Y.
Jonas Smith, 93d Penn.
Sgt. T. A. Rhodes, 5th N. H.
J. P. Cornam, 16th N. Y.
L. F. Major, 16th N. Y.
M. H. Hasard, 2d N. Y.
M. R. Hemphill, 5th Penn. Res.
S. M. Long, 7th Penn. Res.
Levi C. Greenleaf, 15th Mass.
Corp. E. Wellmann, 7th Mich.
James McNulty, 31st Pa.
Wm. Walson, 7th Mich.
Ed. Monger, 7th Mich.
H. M. Flemeas, 1st N. Y. A.
Chas. W. Wright, 3d N. J.
Henry Vadover, 2d N. J.
Edwd. F. Prentis, 2d R. I.
John A. Row, 57th Pa.
A. M. Hostern, 2d N. J.
Andrew Carter, 5th N. H.
John Spence, 2d R. I.
Sergt. Henry Bell, 73d N.Y.
Alden R. Page, 2d Me.
Daniel Maury, 53d Pa.
Sergt. Syl. Kooler, 8th Ill.
James E. Plues, 7th Mich.
George Conner, 101st N. Y.
James A Chambers, 106th Pennsylvania.
Samuel Lado, 4th Vt.
W. Reynolds, 73d N. Y.
Chas. E. Richmond, 1st Cal.
Jas. Lawson, 1st U. S. Chas.
M. Burringer, 61st N. Y.
A. L. Keffer, 56th N. Y.
C. H. Edwards, 52d Penn.
John Wingrove, 73d N. Y.
Louis Ricquitte, 74th N. Y.
Allen S. Rose, 86th N. Y.
H. Gowner, 81st N. Y.
J. Kellogg, 31st N. Y.
H. Patterson, 95th N. Y.
D. F. Osgood, 5th N. H.
A. Tunkie, 23d Penn.
Wm. Johnson, 72d N. Y.
Sergt. Gilbert, 4th Maine.
J. D. Williams, 6th Vt.
Corp. J. Ebbort, 81st N. Y.
W. B. Stone, 5th Mass.
T. Lincoln, 1st Minn.
O. H. Fuller, 15th Mass.
H. Connolly, 42d N. Y.
Chas. H. Ratts, 72d Penn.
J. Costello, 15th Mass.
J. L. Tucker, 5th N. H.
J. Hanselty, 69th N. Y.
E. O. Baker, 1st Minnesota.
Thos. Usbeck, 2d N. Y.
Peter A. [illegible], 104th [illegible]
J. Miller, 53d Pa.
H. Wood, 77th New-York.
W. Noble, [illegible] Mass.
Corp. C. F. Hoffmann, 8th Pa.
F. S. Howland, 2d R. I.
G. S. Harger, [illegible] Mass.
W. H. Woodill, 4th N. Y.
Levi Dexter, 96th N. Y.
R. Clark, 87th New-York.
O. V. Hutchinson, 6th Vt.
M. Eaton, 100th New-York.
G. Sheppard, 49th N. Y.
J. Taylor, 103d Pa.
J. Carmel, 6th Vermont.
Sergt.-Maj. C. J. Ellis, 2d Me.
J. Eastman, 96th N. Y.
J. Chester, 95th N. Y.
W. Sweets, 10th Pa.
Henry Lethea, 52d N. Y.
Pat Coyne, 61st N. Y.
Henry Preston, 1st N. J.
Judson C. Bartlett, 4th N.Y.
Morris McGrath, 1st N. J.
Corp. Thildon Loundsbury, 64th N. Y.
Elias Wager, 64th N. Y.
Edward Ant, 1st N. J.
Sergt. James H. Tompkins, 49th N. Y.
Sergt. C. Graph, 49th Penn.
Wm. Haire, 49th Penn.
A. V. Quaintence, 49th N.Y.
Geo. Lehman, 93d Penn.
Geo. Withright, 49th Penn.
Leonard Graff, 77th N. Y.
Sergt. C. L. Evans, 105th Pa.
D. C. Vanciver, 3d N. J.
Thos. Clancy, 33d N. Y.
Wm. T. Reon, 3d N. J.
Frank McBride, 63d Penn.
M. Smith, 8th N. J.
W. H. Crockett, 11th Me.
M. Garvey, 73d N. Y.
B. Saurent, 55th N. Y.
Levi Books, 93d Penn.
John Pugh, 10th Penn.
Wm. A. Gould, 6th Maine.
J. M. Bise, 101st N. Y.
John Perkins, 101st N. Y.
W. Burnbank, 1st N. J.
J. L. Piper, 4th Vt.
John White, 2d N. J.
F. Hentzler, 64th N. Y.
John Lunth, 93d N. Y.
W. H. Sharer, 43d N. Y.
G. O. Gale, 42d N. Y.
J. Cavendish, 96th Penn.
John Hoover, 44th N. Y.
Daniel Fox, 1st Mich.
Jos. Verver, 93d Penn.
E. Preston, 6th Me.
B. Jewell, 1st N. Y.
John King, 4th N. J.
John Donovan, 42d N. Y.
Morrill Dickey, 19th Mass.
M. Grady, 19th Mass.
E. Wright, 72d Pa.
Otis Travis, 106th Pa.
A. O. Walker, 15th Mass.
Lewis Huffman, 72d Pa.
H. J. Rutherford, 106th Pa.
Thos. Timbo, 106th Pa.
C. W. Averil, 6th Maine.
B. Taylor, 2d Vt.
A. Judson, Berdan's S. S.
S. D. Mills, 3d Vt.
Jas. Wickmire, 12th Pa.
Kingsley Halcom, 106th Pa.
Henry Krider, 72d Pa.
Edwin Morrill, 6th Me.
H. Vigler, 31st Penn.
Jno. Smith, 1st N. Y.
Jas. Gibson, 81st N. Y.
Jno. Gross, 40th N. Y.
Jno. Anderson, 3d N. J.
Geo. Grover, 4th N. J.
W. Giffut, 72d N. Y.
L. E. Miller, 72d N. Y.
Jos. Burson, 85th Penn.
Jos. Walworth, 23d Penn.
N. Z. White, 5th Wis.
Thos. B. Riley, 22d Mass.
A. Balmadge, 3d N. J.
T. Mahoney, 29th Mass.
Jas. R. Johnson, 93d Penn.
E. Collins, 7th Maine.
J. V. Mattison, 3d N. J.
Lt. R. C. Spencer, 3d N. J.
Lt. H. L. Johnson, Signal Corps.
Lt. J. M. Goddard, 15th Mass.
Lt. E. W. Winey, 77th N. Y.
Lt. J. C. Bass, 2d N. J.
C. R. Dale, 10th Penn.
John Daily, 87th Penn.
J. S. Wisson, 6th Maine.
J. C. Townley, 1st N. J.
B. White, 3d New-Jersey.
A. Schnell, 1st New-Jersey.
C. Houl, 52d New-York.
G. Assmy, 52d New-York.
Thomas Wine, 7th N. J.
Reuben Bergens, 98th N. Y.
D. S. Bumps, 7th N. Y.
W. A. Scott, 85th Penn.
B. F. Saulsbury, 11th Me.
J. W. Bacon, 3d Vermont.
George Bissy, 7th N. J.
George Banks, 44th N. Y.
C. Ryder, 1st N. Y.
D. E. Taylor, 3d Mich.
T. Lyons, 1st New-Jersey.
H. C. Curtis, 11th Maine.
F. Casley, 4th N. J.
W. S. Green, 105th Penn.
V. B. Thomas, 75th Penn.
W. H. Morgan, 1st L. Art.
W. Emmins, 1st N. J.
J. A. Bidell, 3d N. J.
A. Famores, 95th Penn.
M. G. Plank, Kennedy's Battery, 1st N. Y. Art.
C. F. Davis, 1st N. J.
B. Lanais, 95th Penn.
G. Hibbard, 5th Vt.
M. Tyler, 56th N. Y.
Mark E. Gleason, 36th N. Y.
T. Donnahue, amb. driver.
W. [illegible], 5th N. H.
W. [illegible], 5th New-Jersey.
Thomas [illegible], 101st Pa.
E. Hall, 5th New-Jersey.
J. McCabe, 8th N. Y.
Gerge Fault, 64th N. Y.
O. J. Forman, 44th N. Y.
C. Loveredge, Berdan's S. S.
H. Fallen, Berdan's S. S.
G. Punch, 81st Pa.
Phillip Ettinger, 52d N. Y.
E. D. Hulbert, 83d Pa.
G. H. Chase, 4th Mich.
Wm. Grothman, 42d N. Y.
Sergt. P. Lane, 1st N.Y. Cav.
Louis Provost, 77th N. Y.
Watson Tillman, 3d N. J.
George W. Smith, 7th N. Y.
M. Hopkins, 8th Ill. Cav.
Reeve Lewis, 31st Penn.
Louis Southern, 4th N. J.
Charles Case, 90th N. Y.
C. H. Edson, Penn. Rifles.
Wm. Weeks, 2d Del.
Henry Allen, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. G. Raisland, 5th N. Y.
Corp. J. Server, 52d N. Y.
Morris Welch, 31st Penn.
John Smith, 1st N. Y.
M. Stanton, 92d N. Y.
J. Weaver, 96th Penn.
J. Walker, 4th N. J.
W. G. Eldridge, 4th N. J.
Richard King, 6th Maine.
H. C. Leary, 11th Maine.
Edward Rejun, 52d Penn.
C. C. Williams, 56th N. Y.
S. P. Pumphey, 57th Penn.
F. W. Fisk, 8th N. Y.
W. J. Venwick, 11th Me.
J. Dougherty, 35th N. Y.
Jas. Lewis, 7th Mich.
E. B. Richards, 4th Me.
Jacob Digles, 49th N. Y.
M. Ralsom, 15th Mass.
G. Adset, 61st Penn.
C. J. Hoyt, 47th N. Y.
P. M. Stannel, 7th N. J.
A. Hyderstein, 24th N. Y.
Jos. Seargant, 3d Vt.
H. Smith, 4th Vt.
Sergt.-Maj. F. Murray, 69th N. Y.
Thomas Steele, 69th N. Y.
David C. Hills, 61st N. Y.
Jere. Milan, 2d N. Y.
L. Hagatt, Baxter Zouaves.
F. Titus, 77th N. Y.
W. Brant, 77th N. Y.
O. Colby, 6th Vt.
Jno. Fought, 23d Pa.
H. C. Chapman, 4th Vt.
H. J. Gorman, 4th Vt.
Jas. Zoats, 93d Pa.
N. Prentis, 37th N. Y.
E. Shephard, 64th N. Y.
N. Knapp, 93d Pa.
S. B. Mattison, 2d R. I.
C. H. Oats, 15th Mass.
A. J. Chase, 1st Me.
W. H. Lewis, 25th N. Y.
J. K. Sherwood, 19th Mass.
C. Ellinger, 7th N. Y.
Jas. Biffen, 100th N. Y.
G. I. Smith, 5th Wis.
A. Sherman, 91st N. Y.
J. Burr, 81st N. Y.
G. Blaitch, 101st N. Y.
B. Westacoff, 19th Mass.
J. F. Gall, 4th N. J.
James Mahoney, 20th Mass.
John V. Perkins, 2d R. I.
L. M. Hill, 2d R. I.
D. Bomlin, 95th Penn.
J. M. Ivans, 61st N. Y.
John Murphy, 2d Regulars.
Richard Phelan, 95th Penn.
W. H. Hurley, 93d Penn.
W. Grimes, 71st Penn.
Albert Dade, 7th Maine.
David Reed, 93d Penn.
H. G. Barker, 56th N. Y.
G. W. Presler, 56th N. Y.
J. H. Phillips, 7th Penn.
B. Babicon, 31st Penn.
P. Davy, 5th Vermont.
Jos. Hilden, 93d Penn.
A. Myer, 7th N. Y.
Levi Walker, 104th Penn.
J. O. Delevirous, 5th N. Y.
A. Leuson, 3d N. J.
J. M. Bowman, 10th Penn.
George Chear, 61st N. Y.
Adam Davis, 2d Ex. Brig.
Barney Spencer, 77th N. Y.
Jonah Whiple, 91st N. Y.
A. N. Leary, 7th N. J.
G. Lyon, 11th Maine.
Isaac Baird, 1st N. J.
H. Ganahan, 96th Penn.
F. Laughbian, 93d Penn.
C. Gurry, 63d New-York.
J. H. Root, 1st N. Y. Cav.
J. T. Cummings, 5th N. H.
James Carlin, 3d Vt.
Jacob C. Coder, 49th Penn.
W. F. Brooks, 49th Penn.
G. E. Hinman, 6th Maine.
Wm. Page, 3d N. J.
F. Astifyn, 64th N. Y.
C. Smith, 5th Vermont.
L. Huce, 5th Vermont.
J. B. Stimbor, 81st N. Y.
James Dion, 2d Vt.
Serg.-Major James L. Belain, 81st N. Y.
William H. Rogers, 2d N.Y.
Patrick Russell, 3d N. Y.
Hiram Hanscoin, 3d Vt.
Gilbert Owens, 77th N. Y.
John Leberth, 31st Penn.
George M. Leighter, 6th Me.
Corp. M. Moore, 6th Maine.
William Snyder, 104th Pa.

In addition to the above, the following rebel sick prisoners were brought hither on the *Commodore*:

Enos Fast, 86th N. C.
P. Lexton, 37th N. C.
Martin F. Mose, 7th N. C.
H. Gaskins, 18th N. C.
Benj. Calvin, 28th N. C.
Sergt. W. D. Hannahan, 2d S. C.
Lieut. J. H. Cornelious, 28th N. C.
Thomas Coulton, 37th N. C.

The following died on the passage to this City:

John M. Hughes, 93d N. Y.
Lyman Morehouse, 8th N.Y.
Martin J. Seymour, 7th Mich.
Oscar Mulain, 10th Pa. Re.

Casualties among New-Yorkers.

We have the following list of killed and wounded in New-York regiments, which are more complete than any heretofore published:

FIRST NEW-YORK.

The list of killed and wounded of the First New-York Volunteers, Col. GARRET DYCKMAN, since the 25th of June, is as follows:

KILLED.

Co. A—Corp. J. W. Smith, Abel Bills.

Co. B—W. Duggan, Richard Duffield, Thomas Dinney, John Fitzpatrick, Robert Shields.

Co. C—Corp. Tinlinson Algernon, James Britt, John Kennedy.

Co. D—Corp. Henry McCudden, John Krinacher, W. McMurray.

Co. E—James H. Olssen.

Co. F—G. W. Johnson, John Foley, Alonzo Merrill, Patrick Whellan, and Capt. Coster.

Co. G.—Lieut. George S. Melville, A. McDermott, George Smith, J. W. Shultz.

Co. H—Theodore Kauptman, Gustavus Navoo.

Co. I—Englebert Machmaen, Carl Arveson, Theodore Lassen, Louis Polentz.

Co. K—Bernard Boesser.

WOUNDED.

Co. A.—John Bushey, Jacob Openheimer, Corp. W. H. Foster, John O. Callahan, John Doyle, A. Utz, Michael Connelly, J. Sullivan, Jacob Shoebach, Chas. McGurk, Herman Smith, Aralza Griffin, Mathew Flynn, Harvey Miller, Philip Mulligan, William Thompson.

Co. B—Sergt. Julius Bayley, Sergt. H. F. Jacoby, Corp. Adam Brown, Corp. Michael Garder, Corp. J. Grenhalgh, Corp. Thomas Griffith, Color-Corp. C. A. Hamilton, John Birch, Adam Begler, David Clancy, Color-Sergt. Mathew Dougherty, James Graham, James Hickey, Peter Hussey, W. Krayling, James Kane, Valentine Long, John McIntosh, Henry Seymour.

Co. C.—Corp. Francis Daley, Corp. James Fitzgerald, James McCarter, John Hickey, Corp. John Holmes, Ed. Doyle, Luke Garvey, John Hannon, Thomas McAndrews, H. J. Pickernil, James Sterling, Marks Bloom, Thomas Curran, John Maher.

Co. D.—Sergt. Francis McIntyre, Corp. G. W. Gardner, Corp. John M. Smith, Alexander Buchanan, Joseph Reilly, Robert Keys, S. A. J. Switzer, John Drum, Andrew Eckland.

Co. E.—Lieut. George W. Duncan, Color Bearer Peter L. Brown, Corp. Chas. McCarty, Thomas McCrothy, Corp. Martin McGrath, James Dyott, Nicholas Lane, James Lynch, James McKinley, Michael O'Gorman, Patrick Riley, W. H. Sherrock.

Co. F—Lieut. W. Allen, Sergt. W. Robertson, Color Corp. Michael Cullitan, Color Corp. R. Swindle, John Eaton, W. Rogers, David Lester, Joseph Scott, Michael Donohugh, T. Hillman, Frank Cox.

Co. G—Joseph Dector, James Friley, Peter Mustaglio, Patrick Smith, Silas Tinney, Lieut. C. W. Wright.

Co. H—Corp. James Pate, Corp. W. Clinton, Corp. James O'Rourke, Lewis W. Ballard, John Larkins, Patrick O'Brien, James R. Thompson, Corp. Thos. Berg, Corp. Samuel Davis, Norman Atwater.

Co. I—Celio Floriani, James Martin, Henry Ryer, Julius Stevenson, Ranssing Snider, Lauritz Wittaher.

Co. K—Capt. Werner W. Biery, Lieut. Nicholas Ganbeck, Daniel Guacling, John Hourehan, John Johnson, Antoni Millet, Joseph Montena, John Cruse, George Usterman, Sigismund Porges, George Rathman, Caspar Rirk, John Semmelman, Henry Suresh, Simon Urdell, John Roper.

MISSING.

Co. A—Corp. Frederick Freichlein, Corp. James McCook, John Green, Robt. McCullough, Michael Quinn, John A. Miller, Henry Paget, Sergt. John Eager.

Co. B—Henry Feder, William Larglin, Peter Murphy, Wm. Walsh, F. N. Nutter.

Co. D—Sandford Butler, Geo. Herbert, Geo. Rimer, Geo. Meade, Ed. Meade, Oliver Buckbee.

Co. E—Josef Anton Federer, Francis Herman, Daniel Reardon, Daniel Dorsey.

Co. F—Corp. W. J. Joiner, John McCue, Thomas Malloy, Corp. John Gaynor, John Shannon, Charles Ludwick, Benj. Chase, C. Enfield, Frank Brugh, E. Corcoran, Patrick Calhane, Carlisle Ferris, musician; J. H. Markey, musician; C. W. Felter.

Co. G—Edward Adams, Warren Conklin, Lyman Elwood, Renas Grimmon, John Richards, A. Byers, M. Connaty, James Sprague, Terrance Sweeney, John Frazer, Wesley Winship, Corp. John Ryan, Corp. A. Taylor.

Co. H—P. Burns, W. A. Bishop, Charles Derlin, W. [illegible]isburgh, John Har[illegible], James Mullen, Ro[illegible] Moore, George May, Thomas Ryan, George Thompson.

Co. I—Edward Abrahusen, [illegible], Jacob Christofsen, Harold Thompson, August Sonder.

Co. K—Color Corporal Wiegard, John Hiller, August Hoester, Henry Morris, Lewis Roth, Frederick Schneider, Louis Sonlag, Charles Nirth, Sergeant W. Schneider, John Cortezan, Charles Liebel, Frederick Ullbrick, Henry Hauphman, Jacob Schnelll.

A large majority of the above missing are known to be wounded.

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

The following casualties have also occurred since June 25:

WOUNDED.

Co. A—Andrew Moddle, Charles O'Flynn, Michael Nolen.

Co. B—Sergeant Michael Smith, Jas. Clark, Thos. Norten.

Co. C—Corporal John Galvin, Henry Nolan, Laurence Lynch.

Co. D—Patrick Lewis, Elmer Lewis, Michael Padden, Michael Barton.

Co. E—Sergt. Francis Cassidy, Corp. James Roddy, Corp. John McNally, Peter Healey, Michael Kirk, William Langley, Daniel Lyons, Daniel Gannon.

Co. F—John Gillon, Andrew O'Connor, Henry Gallagher, Dennis Laughlin, supposed to be a prisoner.

Co. G—Charles Kirwin.

Co. H—John Fenton, D. J. Clark, H. Nickerson, Malica Rowan.

Co. I—Corp. J. Walcott, Corp. B. D. Bentley, Corp. F. Snow, J. West.

Co. K—John Maloney, Andrew Smith, John Madder, Matthew Muldoon, John Barley.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Co. A—Abraham Moore.

Co. D—Corp. Thomas Smith, (wounded,) Thomas McNulty.

Co. E—Michael Rafferty.

Co. I—A. Charlesworth, Dexter Bartlett, Charles Schultz, J. D. Prime, John Welch, Michael Killeher, J. Warner.

Co. K—Robert Green, James McMuroney, Jeremiah McCoy.

Co. F—John O'Reilly, Dennis Gillis.

MISSING ON THE MARCH.

Co. B—Corp. E. R. Burk, Thomas Mulhare, W. King, John Reinweil, Lawrence Madden, Michael Mullen, Patrick Cassidy, Robert M. Welch, John Forsyth and Peter Bree.

Co. C—John Masterson, Peter Ward and Charles E. Nealle.

Co. F—W. O'Connor.

Co. G—John McGowen, Charles Entricas, Frank Courtney and Jeremiah Shea.

Co. H—Charles O'Brien, George Foley, Francis Whitcombe, James Barton and Richard Frank.

Many of the reported missing in action are known to be either killed or wounded.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

The appended list embraces the casualties from June 29 to July 3:

WOUNDED.

Private Wenz, private Lewis Legro, Co. E; private Sullivan, Co. F; private Fielding, Co. F.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Co. A—Drummer Carlow.

Co. C—Privates Hoffmire, Pabst and Rise.

Co. D—Privates Kersey, Kennedy, Patten, John Sullivan, Jeremiah Sullivan, and Ged. Morten.

Co. F—Privates McDonald, Dunphy, Jamison and Laughton.

Co. E—Sergt. J. P. Danchy.

Co. H—Privates Gosson, Bechman, Cummings, Clear, Crowley, Perkins, Flannery, Butler and Blackington.

Co. I—Privates Erskine, Mutter, Warren and Rice.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK.

Maj. Albert S. Ingalls, wounded in leg, (amputated.)

Co. A—Charles Gildershire, killed; Sergts. T. McNamee, Edwin Hinkle, and Privates Patrick McGuirk and John Mahun, wounded.

Co. B—Sergt. B. Emery and Corporal George C. Vanmolle, wounded.

Co. C—James Laphair, Charles Taylor, M. Sexton and Thomas Dorr, wounded.

Co. F.—John Naughton, killed; Sergt. S. J. Cook, Corp. A. Gumphert and private Daniel Holland, wounded.

Co. G—A. L. Johnson, killed; J. N. Connors, wounded.

Co H.—George Sawyer, Fred. Gleisman, Thomas Thompson, Robert Jackson, Robert Jost, wounded.

Co. I—Corp. Wood, Second-Lieut. B. Vanderpool, wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST NEW-YORK.

Co. A—M. Soulie, mortally wounded in right breast.

Co. C—A. A. Chappel, wounded in leg.

Co. D—O. Newport, wounded in arm.

Co. E—Chapin, killed.

Co. F—Corp. Read, wounded in hand and ankle; H. Ferris, wounded in hand, slightly.

Co. G—Hurd, wounded slightly in hand.

Co. I—C. Barton, killed; Garnel, wounded in thigh; Wheeler, serious wound in arm; Phetterpione, wounded in arm.

MISSING.

Co. A—Donelly, Mead and Steward.

Co. B—J. Bird, J. Owner, L. Huntley, J. Ellis.

Co. E—Burke, Carmikel, Wm. Frezier, J. McGrath, J. Shoemaker, J. Smith, O'Flagerty, T. G. King.

Co. H—Shessinger, H. Ufer, J. Mattsbacher, R. Nulens.

Co. G—J. Meiz, J. Murphy.

Co. K—S. Oliver.

Wendell Phillips on the War.

From the Boston Courier, July 7.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered an address yesterday morning before the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society at Music Hall. Mr. PHILLIPS, in beginning, said that last Fall they opened their house in a season of great doubt as regards national affairs; they were about to close for the Summer with a cloud still resting on the future. He proposed to improve the hour in trying to find the reason of this delay in what seemed to him efficient action on the part of the Government. When FREMONT went to open a road across the Rocky Mountains, he started in the Winter, so as to ascertain the worst features of the route. When FULTON's steamer first crossed the water, he selected a moment of the greatest difficulty to examine the machinery. Our institutions now are undergoing their first great radical triumph. Hitherto democracy has floated on a Summer sea; now, for the first time, the experiment of the people's rule meets, within its own bosom, the great obstacles which threaten to disunite its territory and discredit it in Europe. He took this moment, therefore, to look into the machinery and see where the difficulty exists.

Every man should exert all the influence he can. He is bound not only to accept what comes to him, but plan how best to influence those about him. They were taunted sometimes with the amount of influence this pulpit, established by THEODORE PARKER, had in bringing about the present difficulties. But it seemed to him that it had not all the influence that it ought to have attained. There were four kinds of influence—social, intellectual, religious and political. This pulpit was not potent because of the numbers which it attracted, but because it was the place where unpopular truths found utterance, and where hunted freedom found refuge. The New-York *Tribune* was strong, not because of its editors, but because it moulds opinion to stand behind it. The *Evening Post* and *Tribune* furnished the constituency of OWEN LOVEJOY. When GREELEY speaks, a hundred thousand persons listen, and his words fall on them with the power of a leader. Why does the President go to hear Mr. GREELEY? Because when he speaks the great West hangs on his words. Mr. LINCOLN stands hesitating to-day. Why? Because he is "Honest Abe." The speaker believed that the President believed that the result of the war would be the abolition of Slavery. But the President was not a leader. Under a Republican Government like ours, it was doubtful if a leader could ever fill the first place in the Government. Mr. LINCOLN was a second-rate man—the servant of the people, he says—and he stands asking, "What do you want me to do?" If the Union is saved, we owe it to JOHN ERICSSON, and not to ABRAHAM LINCOLN; he is a leader. What is the present official voice of America? We are under the Government of a minority of men in Congress, whose intellects are of the lowest type. SUMNER, WADE and LOVEJOY are about the only men there who do not represent minorities. President LINCOLN, when every hour is risking the integrity of the Union, knows no other power but what comes from the halls of Congress, and a majority of those in Congress represent the dough-faces of the North. What's the remedy? The remedy is in doing away with the district system of choosing men. Boston should not be confined to choosing a Representative from among her own citizens. There should be no limit of locality. If Massachusetts don't like CHARLES SUMNER, a million of men the country over may elect him. If this theory had been carried out, the orations which THEODORE PARKER delivered in Music Hall would have been spoken from Washington to the whole nation; instead of a Congress to-day made up of men who represent nobody—who have no opinions—we should have a body truly representing the Anti-Slavery sentiments of the Northern people.

The Representatives from the Border States say to the President, "Advance one step toward the Hunter proclamation, and we leave you." The Republican member, looking at his constituency just saved from voting for BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, just saved from being deluded by the *Courier*, and the declamation of Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS, dares not do it. The Government wants three hundred thousand men: we must say to him, "You cannot have a man or a dollar until you proclaim a policy." That will open the eyes of the President and the Cabinet to the true sentiment of the North. FREMONT has been degraded by the Border States, but let us hope that, like CHARLES II., he may die on his rightful throne.

I do not, said Mr. PHILLIPS, think that a majority of the North are ready to accept the policy of Emancipation, but I think that President LINCOLN knows that he can take any step in that direction, and millions of the North will follow him. What they want is a leader. Republicans are in the saddle; let them say to the Border States, "The war means HUNTER's and [illegible] proclamations—vote against [illegible]."

JEFFERSON DAVIS does less to break up the Union with his armies than [illegible] inaction and delay to proclaim Emancipation. [Applause.] Mr. CURTIS might as well declaim against the east wind as against New-England character and purpose, out of which have grown the Anti-Slavery enterprise. New-England, for two hundred years, has lived under the influence of ideas. The Slavery system crossed her path, and she marked it infamous, and nailed it to the counter.

I was a Unionist for sixteen years. The Abolition enterprise was started in 1831. Until 1846 we thought it was possible to kill Slavery and save the Union; we then said, "Over the ruins of the American Church and the Union is the only way to freedom." From '46 to '61 we preached that lesson. In April, '61, the guns sounded from Fort Sumter, and the whole North started to its feet. We found that we had all along mistaken the sentiment of the North—that it was for liberty. [Applause.] Fourteen months, *till to-day*, we have supported the Government with our whole moral influence. The news goes to Europe to-day that we are defeated—that the North is standing at bay, unequal to the contest. How soon, then, will Europe interfere? If the Union is saved, JOHN ERICSSON has saved it. If Congress can do nothing more than it has, we should thank God if a CROMWELL appeared.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Recent Military Events—Rumored Capture of Richmond—The Censorship—Observance of the Fourth—Fires—Vote on the New Constitution—Miscellaneous Items.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 7, 1862.

The great subject of excitement with us is, of course, the stirring events which have transpired. The first meagre, barren and contradictory reports served but to create a painful anxiety throughout the community. Every one seemed to feel that some disaster was impending. One day there came a rumor that Richmond had been taken, and without waiting to reflect upon the probabilities of such an event, the bells of the city were set in motion and rang out a merry peal. This was followed by intelligence of the defeat of MCCLELLAN, so that the public feeling vibrated from one extreme to the other in a very brief period.

Why is it that the War Department deems it necessary to exercise so senseless a censorship upon the loyal Press? When any public good can possibly result to the general cause, of course nobody objects; but when, as in the case of the events before Richmond, there could be no harm in having the facts known, such persevering efforts should be made to keep the people in the dark, it is past comprehension. The tolerance which has been extended to rebels in Washington, Norfolk and elsewhere in the Eastern Department, enables the enemy to be constantly advised of all projected movements. The rebels do not have to wait for loyal newspapers to get information. The Government, by its policy toward traitors in our lines, affords them much better opportunities for knowing what is going on, than it does its own people. Can't the authorities be made to comprehend these things, and to see the propriety of instituting a more stringent policy toward traitors in our midst, and one less stringent toward loyal men?

The Fourth was more generally celebrated throughout the West than it has been for years. Our newly-aroused patriotism manifested itself in the way of commemorating "the day of days" in our political history, and every village and considerable town had its celebration. There was one in Chicago under the auspices of the Common Council. There were also some five or six excursionary celebrations—thousands repairing by rail to some beautiful grove, and there having an oration, with picnic accompaniments. On the whole, the day was well observed.

To help along with the excitement here, we had four fires during the day—one or two of them the most extensive we have suffered for two or three years. There were three burning at once. Two of the most destructive were caused by fire-crackers being carelessly thrown into an unoccupied store, in one instance, and into a barn, in the other. The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $75,000. The buildings burned were mostly wooden tenement houses.

The whole State has at length been heard from—all but about half a dozen counties—officially. The majority against the new Constitution is in round numbers 16,000. The army vote will not be counted until August. It is supposed that this will increase the majority to from 20,000 to 25,000. The result is a matter of rejoicing, not only locally, but on general principles.

Still another band of Mormon emigrants passed through this city on Friday. This makes over two thousand victims of this delusion who have gone to their destination over this route within the past two months. They were nearly all of the lowest and most ignorant class of foreigners.

I heard an officer relate rather a funny "incident" of the adventures of a shell, the other day, on the Tennessee River. A gunboat passing up, was fired at by some guerrillas in concealment on the bluff. About a mile away was to be seen a small "huddle," or village. The boat threw a shell by way of amusement. The wind blowing quite strongly from the village, the people did not hear any report. The shell fell in their midst, and exploding, tore the whole concern to tatters. A party landed to see what had been the effect. They found no one at "home" except an aged contraband, whose leg was freshly fractured. They inquired what was the matter? "A great black ting," he replied, "came out ob de berry hebbens, and fell rite down in the village thar, and being rotten in de middle, he bursted; and O, Massa, you neber see what he did—he smashed eberyting; and de white folks, how dey did run. It broke dis ere leg, and I want you to fix him."

The Annual Commencement of the University of Chicago took place last week, and was of much interest. There were five graduates from the Literary Department, and about twenty—the exact number I have not before me—from the Law Department. There have been 184 students in attendance during the past year in all Departments. The institution is somewhat embarrassed, financially, owing to the failure of many of those subscribing to the Endowment Fund to meet their engagements. Several honorary degrees were conferred, among them that of D. D., upon Rev. ICHABOD CLARK, of Springfield, in this State, who has been forty years in the Ministry. The general exercises were much in advance of those of any preceding year, and at the close the President's levee was held in the parlors of the Tremont House.

For the past three days the weather has been intensely warm, the thermometer standing at from 90° to 100° in the shade. It is the first "hot spell" of the season, and what, with our noisome river, must soon tell upon the health of the city. Thus far, however, the general health of the city has been excellent.

A wife-murder occurred in the town of Wheeling, in this county, a few days since. The murderer is WILLIAM HOPP, a well-to-do farmer of that town. The cause, jealousy of the mother of thirteen children, and general devilishness. The murderer is in jail.

I was out upon the grounds of the "World's Horse Fair" a few days since. They are being inclosed, tracks graded, and otherwise prepared for the expected great event, based upon $15,000 in premiums.

Crop reports still continue favorable. The croaking is over for this season. The "bug" and the "fly" have retired, and will not appear before the public again until next June. The West will produce its usual quantity of the great staples of life in the year 1862.

Business continues satisfactory. June was one of the most active months ever known in Chicago. Grain receipts are still large—reaching over 300,000 bushels daily. Prices are somewhat better. Money is plenty in the country. Our merchants are doing a better cash business than ever before. Currency is abundant at 7 per cent. The gold panic causes much inconvenience in the matter of change, as small coin generally suddenly disappears on such occasions. Exchange on New-York is par@⅛@¼.

French Fleets in American Waters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the European news, published by you on Sunday, it is stated that "Admiral GRAVIERE will immediately take command of a strong concentration of French war vessels in the American waters; which concentration, the *Patrie* says, is justified by what may arise out of the American war and Mexican affairs."

It is hardly to be conceived that our Government will permit this piece of French impertinence to be accomplished—more particularly in view of the rumors of an intended intervention, on the part of the Emperor, in our little family quarrel. We clearly have the right to forbid any such "concentration" in American waters; and [illegible] that no time will be lost in exercising that right, and in doing it so emphatically that the attempt will not be made, or, if made, that [illegible] fully understand upon what terms we [illegible] with the French Government.]

On page 14[illegible] of Wheaton's *Elements of International Law*, (edition [illegible]) it is laid down that—

"If, for reasons of State, the ports of a nation generally, or any particular ports be closed against vessels-of-war generally, or against the vessels of any particular nation, notice is generally given of such determination. If there be no prohibition, the ports of a friendly nation are considered as open to the public ships of all Powers with whom it is at peace."

Unless, therefore, prompt notice be served upon the French Emperor that, "for reasons of State," this "concentration" cannot be permitted, we cannot complain of an act which is so exceedingly objectionable under the present circumstances, and so fraught with danger to ourselves in case NAPOLEON's intentions are such as have been represented.

It may be urged that such a step on our part might be considered a *casus belli* by the French; but, if so, it only proves the immediate necessity for taking it. For, if their determination is to quarrel with us under any circumstances, we had better know of it before they have New-York, or any other city, under the guns of their fleet]; and it will be easier to keep them at sea than to drive them out after they are once admitted into our ports.

In this connection, it is to be hoped that the "important rumor" in the papers to the effect that "the Navy Department will soon place Commodore FOOTE at the head of a new naval expedition, for which the vessels are now fitting out," is not without its significance; and with the iron-clad vessels, now in process of construction, and which will be completed before Admiral GRAVIERE can cross the Atlantic, the hero of the Western waters can gather fresh glory for himself and the nation, and will soon teach Frenchmen the meaning of the word "skedaddle," if they should persist in disregarding our prohibition.

N—s U—t G—w.

A DEFENCE OF ECUADOR.

Some Reasons Why that Republic is not Exhausted and Ruined.

GUAYAQUIL, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I enjoy the pleasure of reading your paper, which comes regularly to this place, as do other periodicals, &c., of New-York, but I was surprised very much, and also amused, on reading, under the head of "South America," in your issue of the 26th of March last, the publication headed "Ecuador." And I hope you will excuse me for trespassing on your time, by giving you a more correct idea of the "Republic of Ecuador." I am a native-born "Ecatoriano," but have been to all the commercial countries known, with unimportant exceptions; have resided and done business in the United States, and I wish to say to you what I conceive to be the truth.

The paragraph states: "Worn out by revolutions and petty quarrels with neighboring States." Permit me to observe, that if it be true that such has been her fate, that every country in the world, even the United States of North America, have to go through more or less disturbances of such nature; but as for being worn out, I must contradict, and for your information, state some positive facts to the contrary.

The importations into Ecuador, through this port, every twelve months, amount to over two millions of dollars, by vessels of nearly all nations, and the tonnage $20,000. The exportations are nearly the same amount, consisting of cocoa, timber, bark sarsaparilla, quinine, coffee, hides, leather, straw or grass hats, and the same material raw, for making hats, orchilla, India-rubber, tobacco and fruits of the tropical climates. Now you, of course, are liberal enough to be unprejudiced, and remember that Ecuador is both a young and a small Republic, and then there are difficulties from the mountainous nature of the country, and from the heavy and incessant rains, in the rainy season, nearly five months, annually causing roads to be useless and rivers to be impassable, and bridges, in most places, almost impracticable. Then there is an allusion to the tyranny of Gen. FLORES. The General's biography, I presume, is not unknown to you; therefore I make no comments, but I beg to inform you that he is the General-in-Chief of the army only, and meddles not with anything out of his duty as such; he was simply loyal and patriotic enough to exert his utmost energies and faculties to overthrow those who usurped power, and reinstate the legitimate powers; and the correspondent who could either so willfully falsify, or so ignorantly represent the General, must either be an enemy of his and a man lacking proper principles, or else he has not the information from right sources in the first place; and if he is not thus, then he lacks judgment and is not fit to be your correspondent. Your paper I look upon as one of the first in the world, and I am really sorry to see such misrepresentations as I have undertaken to correct in a measure.

The paragraph alludes to "the lethargy of the people." As to this, further than climate has an effect, it is untrue; and as a proof, I beg to state that, since the present powers, being the legitimate ones, have been reinstated, the city has been furnished with gas generally; there are four river steamers, on the principle of the Ohio and Mississippi boats, but not as extensive, running continually up and down the river to all the landings and towns, and bringing in produce and carrying in return goods of all classes, principally English, French and German manufactures. The Pacific Mail Company's steamers, (British,) have found it necessary to stop here five times each month, one of which plies continually between here and Panama and stops at the intermediate ports, and is always well freighted both ways, and a larger boat is soon to be put on, the present one being only 800 tons. Then there is a propeller, such as the Parker Vein line, or CROMWELL's steamers, which plies between here and Peru, called the *General Flores*, small compared with your boats for the same purposes, but our Republic is small and young. The streets of Guayaquil are being paved, and when done, will be equally as good as as any I ever saw in the United States, notwithstanding the difficulties to contend with in material and expense. There has been two iron bridges erected at the expense of the President's salary.

The Fire Department is well organized, and only lacks the telegraph. There are eight good engines—one steam, with hose-carriages, suctions, &c.; and for a place of only 25,000 inhabitants, and where fires are only needed for cooking and steam works, &c., these prove to be quite enough.

There has been built an excellent mole or wharf, with railroad extending the whole length of it, which conveys the goods from the vessels to the Custom-house, &c., and the wharf will accommodate at least four vessels of 1,500 tons each, and a steamboat besides. There is a large cocoa and general exportation warehouse nearly completed, with another similar wharf in construction, but to accommodate about two such vessels; and the cocoa is received and carried into the house by steam-worked elevators, and there cleaned by steam, and again carried into the vessels to export it by steam.

The President, GABRIEL GARCIA MORENO, who is undoubtedly the most enlightened, honest, energetic and patriotic magistrate of South America, on taking the Presidential Chair, reduced his own and all the pay of public officers *pro rata* with his; and has dedicated the whole salary of his Presidential period to making a road from Quito to Guayaquil; and the difficulties of such an undertaking cannot be conceived by one who has not been over the ground; and the mountains of North, or I may say even South America, excepting about Ecuador, are not to compare to Ecuador for difficulties; but no doubt you have some idea, from your own geographical and historical knowledge.

May God grant that all our sister Republics may be able to boast, or rather be humbly thankful, that they have such a Chief Magistrate as Ecuador has, and is thankful for; and if in Providence the present authorities shall be enabled to check the first budding of revolutionary demonstrations against the Legitimates, to which Gen. FLORES and his officers devote their watchful time, then I hope and expect that improvement will progress, and it will be plain to the intelligent and commercial world that her inhabitants are far from lethargic. And I now beg to apologize for thus trespassing on your time, and do hope you will make a short extract from this and give it publication, in confutation of the erroneous statements I have alluded to; and I also hope that your own model Republic will soon be restored to the blessings of her former prosperity and peace. And if you are, and we can improve by your worthy example in any and every good, then shall your humble writer be pleased. I am, most respectfully, yours, B. GONZALES.

European Views of our Great Struggle—A Candid and Generous Englishman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to republish, for the benefit of your numerous readers, the following article from the London *Daily News* of June 12? It is admirable as a condensed and forcible presentation of the Union cause, not only against the malignant utterances of the London *Times*, but also against the project of European intervention, to which the public attention has again been so recently called. Every loyal American will read with pleasure a production from abroad that indicates so clear an understanding of our national troubles, and at the same time a sympathy so warm and generous for those who are maintaining on this Continent the great interests of free government and Christian civilization. I take the liberty to state, though without the author's knowledge, that we are indebted for this defence of our country and its cause to the pen of ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY, Esq., of London.

J. A. T.

SIR: The Liverpool correspondent of the *Times* is rather unfortunate in his prophecies on the American civil war. Not long since he foretold the ruin if not destruction of MCCLELLAN's Army before Yorktown. To-day he pronounces Gen. HALLECK as surrounded, and on the point of being cut off by the Confederate armies converging upon his rear. It almost looks as if the *Times* found a malicious pleasure in publishing in the most conspicuous manner these unlucky predictions, on the same day that the American mail brings their signal refutation. On both occasions this has occurred—the hasty evacuation of Yorktown figured side by side with "S.'s" letter on its invulnerability, and the Confederates are now reported as having evacuated their strong lines at Corinth at the very moment when, according to "S.," the Federals were to be annihilated by a combined advance in front and flank.

If prophecies and misstatements could determine the contest, the South would long since have been indebted to the *Times* and its correspondents for victory. But this great struggle, so little understood here, and involving such vast consequences, not merely to the Americans but to ourselves, has to be settled by hard fighting, until the supremacy in powers of endurance and in force shall be unmistakably decided in favor of one or the other combatant. Mediation, compromise, and such forms of adjustment are simply impossible. There is no ground upon which negotiation could even be commenced. The Northern States have satisfied themselves that it is not consistent with their political safety or their commercial prosperity that a foreign Power should hold the mouth and lower stream of the Mississippi, or occupy the territory composing the seceded States. They offer now, as they have offered from the first, perfect equality and security under the Constitution to all the revolted States if they will return to their allegiance to the Union. But the only other alternative is for them to become a conquered country, if all the force, all the wealth and resources of the entire Free States can effect that object.

All wars are deplorable, especially civil wars. But almost every country has been compelled to engage in them at some period of their history, and they have worked out the solution of their difficulties by sacrifices and bloodshed, as the Americans are now doing, purchasing by these means peace and security for the future. In no case has "mediation" done much to check such wars, still less to procure permanent peace. During our Indian mutiny the French Press assured us that our efforts to recover our supremacy were quite vain, and that our Sepoy executions and heroic battles were but so many needless cruelties and bootless sacrifices. I do not think we listened with much patience to these opinions, or that we should have been willing to accept the mediation of any one in our quarrel. I dare say that, had we possessed critics of the character of "S." in 1798—men pledged to a foregone conclusion, and having their character for sagacity and foresight at stake—we should have been advised to give up the idea of coercing the Irish rebels, on the ground of its cost and difficulty, but still more, because although our superior strength might conquer them, we could never hope to make them good or contented citizens, and thus we had better abandon Ireland to the Irish, and content ourselves with the remains of the disunited kingdom.

If England and France are wise, they will wait patiently until this great struggle shall be fairly and fully fought out. There is no other way to a solution, and the less interference on the part of foreigners, the sooner will the result be arrived at. "Mediation" is utterly out of the question. The North will never acknowledge the independence of the South. The South, if they are willing to give that up, need no mediation to enable them to return to the Union, which they can do at any time on their own mere motion. "Intervention" simply means war with the Federal Government, and it is not difficult to show that this, which would be entirely unjustifiable on our part, and immoral in every sense, would be a most costly, and at the same time useless proceeding.

It is to be regretted, that during so fearful a crisis as that now existing in American affairs, the ignorance, prejudice, and interested bias of a portion of the European Press, serves to irritate those already nearly overborne by their domestic calamities, and to create in the American people a feeling of bitterness and estrangement towards those who seem to take pleasure in misstating their actions and misjudging their motives. I am, &c., J.

LONDON, June 11, 1862.

The Gunboat Cayuga at Key West.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CAYUGA,
KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, June 30, 1862.

After a run of from five to seven miles an hour the whole passage from New-York, we fetched up here on the 25th inst. The cause of our tedious progress was then discovered. If the rope of the barge that hauls between the *North Carolina* and the Navy-yard has been missed, it can be found at this place—it having got caught on the screw of our boat, and twisted around about sixty-five times a minute all the way from Brooklyn Navy-yard to Key West.

The United States Government vessels lying here at present are, the sloop-of-war *San Jacinto*, of Flag-Officer LARDNER; the *Huntsville*, (purchased,) the gunboat *Tahoma*, and the famous yacht *Wanderer*, which has long graced the roadstead here with her beautiful form. There are about fifty barks and schooners in port—coalers, &c. The *Cahawba* (chartered by Government) arrived from Pensacola day before yesterday, and leaves for New-York to-day, with mails, stopping at Hilton Head. The *Huntsville* came in from New-York on the 27th inst., having touched at Hilton Head, and brings news that the *Ericsson*, which left here on the 18th with the whole of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, from Tortugas, to take them to Port Royal, took on more troops at that place and proceeded to Hampton Roads. That the *Vanderbilt* had also taken on at Port Royal a large number of troops for the same destination. The *Huntsville* brings two days' later dates from New-York than what we brought.

A part of the Ninetieth New-York Regiment (Brooklyn) is the only military force left at this point. Four companies are in camp just outside the town, two in Fort Taylor, and four at Tortugas. There has been much sickness in this regiment and many deaths, but of late it has disappeared, and there is good health among citizens, soldiers and seamen. Yellow fever is reported to have shown itself at Havana.

The Custom-house commenced a few years since has had some work done on it in the past few months, but it is suspended just now. It is to be a large plain brick edifice. The new Government machine-shop is in operation day and night. The new fortification a mile or two east of Fort Taylor begins to appear formidable. Its object is to command a good natural harbor at that end of the island, which, though little used, might serve to land a hostile force before defence could reach it. It is connected with Fort Taylor by a railway with one locomotive and ten cars, to facilitate its construction. So the scream of the iron horse is heard on this dreary, scorched-up speck of sand and coral—"more desolate than the wilderness toward Diblath." No doubt it was the spot where the creation of the world was finished up, all the odds and ends of humanity and the natural elements being slapped on with the last spoonful.

The island is under martial law, and quite orderly. The sale of liquor is prohibited to all, and the prohibition is well enforced. The importation of fresh fruit to the island has been stopped within a few days.

The sympathies of the resident population are almost entirely with the rebellion, though they give but little expression to such, and some families are on agreeable terms with the naval and military officers. Judging from appearances there are but few firesides at which such privileges would be sought, and not at those if the fire was a-going. Eighty-five to ninety degrees in the shade for a steady thing could hardly be improved upon by that element. Very few of the inhabitants have left since the war broke out. The population of the island is about 5,000, of which a small proportion is slaves, and a large proportion "poor white trash."

The United States armed steamer *Quaker City* (purchased) steamed out to sea yesterday. It is understood she is to cruise in the direction of New-Providence, with an eye to vessels known to be lying at Nassau awaiting a favorable time to dodge over and run the blockade. The gunboat *Tahoma* is stationed here on blockading duty. The *Huntsville*, for the present, is to supply vessels of this, and other fleets on the Gulf with water. The *Cayuga* will be off to-morrow to rejoin Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet at New-Orleans, Ship Island, or wherever it is. Our last advices from that direction were what you received before we left New-York. At some place where fighting is yet to be done, in the Western Gulf, we are sure to be sent. The *Cayuga* is something of a "fighting packet," for be it remembered it was from the port side of this deck that the first gun was fired at Fort Jackson, while from the starboard side of the same flashed the first gun at Fort St. Philip, and our Commander is Lieut. D. M. FAIRFAX, who stepped aboard the *Trent* to pay the respects of the nation to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and whose face was not (quite) slapped by Miss SLIDELL. NYM.

Shipments to States in Insurrection.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The following letter is published at the request of the Board of Trade, for the information of parties desiring to send goods to points in Tennessee, or other States declared in insurrection, and with which trade has been restricted. The recent detention of such shipments at Pittsburgh was not intended by the Secretary of the Treasury, nor was it the fault of the Collector here, who made every effort to correct the formal regulation under which the practice grew up:

(Copy.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 1, 1862.

SIR: Referring you to the modifications of the system for issuing permits for trade with those sections of the country heretofore declared under insurrectionary control, (under the rules and regulations governing internal commercial intercourse, adopted on the 29th of March last,) you are hereby directed, when applied to by parties desiring to make shipments of goods to those sections, to furnish, if satisfied of their loyalty, and of the good faith of the proposed transaction, certificates to that effect, which will be regarded as sufficient evidence on those points by the Surveyors of Customs at the internal ports, to whom applications for permits may be made by the shippers; unless such Surveyors shall be satisfied of disloyal intent, on ground not publicly known.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WM. B. THOMAS, Esq., Collector, &c., Philadelphia, Penn.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Adjourned Meeting of the Grain Merchants.

The adjourned meeting of the grain merchants was held yesterday, at the Produce Exchange. Mr. Al[illegible], Chairman, called the assemblage to order, and remarked that the object of this meeting was to hear the report of the Committee, appointed at the previous meeting, held on Tuesday. He hoped the Committee would immediately report. The Secretary, Mr. Herrick, Jr., said he had received no written report. Mr. Tompkins, on behalf of the Committee, was repeatedly called for, but did not respond. The Chairman then said that probably the Committee had not completed its labors, nor prepared any report. He would like to know what the meeting desired to have done. Calls were made for Mr. Barber, who promptly appeared and explained verbally what progress the Committee had made. He said that the Committee, as such, had had no meetings, but some members of it, including himself, had attended the laborers' meeting at Tammany Hall, Tuesday night, and had endeavored to ascertain the actual grievances of the shovelers, and what they wanted to have done for them. He had spoken to the laborers in a conciliatory manner, and was very cordially received. He repeated the substance of his remarks on the occasion referred to, which have been already published in the Times. Mr. Barber added that, as a merchant, he was sorry that the resolutions of Tuesday had been adopted by the merchants. There was really no necessity for taking such action. It was not all dignified nor wise for the merchants of New-York to do anything under the circumstances that had any appearance of defiance or intimidation. The laborers were acting in a most orderly and unobjectionable manner. As far as they were right, he was with them; but any opposition to the working of the elevators he considered decidedly wrong, and he had so stated to the meeting at Tammany Hall. He had been assured there that the men did not propose to prevent the working of the elevators, nor to interfere with any other laborers, who might be employed in connection with them. He believed that the laborers had real cause for complaint, and that they ought not to be treated in a hostile manner. He would say that he believed that the Committee of merchants appointed on Tuesday could speedily settle all difficulties, if they honestly and energetically set about doing so. The fact was, according to Mr. Barber, the actual trouble was between the elevators and the stevedores, and that it was not properly the business of the merchants to have anything whatever to do with the quarrel. He ought as appropriately bring his private business troubles before a meeting of merchants. Such conduct, however, would be promptly and quietly denounced. As he understood the matter, the stevedores had been in the habit of receiving fifty cents per one hundred bushels, for the work that they were required to perform. The elevators now share the labor, and the proprietors of the machines get thirty-seven and a half cents, while the stevedores are paid only the additional twelve and a half cents per one hundred bushels. He did not think this a fair division, and the merchants, he felt assured, would not suffer themselves to be made a party to such a manifest injustice. He had no more to say, and he believed that had the airy report been prepared by the committee, no more could have been said in it.

Mr. Montgomery would like to ask Mr. Barber if he was opposed to progress, to the spirit of the age, and to the elevator system. He hoped Mr. Barber would not encourage, as he had been accused of having encouraged, by his remarks at Tammany Hall, opposition to the working of the elevators.

Mr. Barber had nothing to say, but to refer to the report of his observations at Tammany Hall, as published in the Times and other papers. He would only add that there had been no interruption to the working of the elevators; that they were working yesterday, working on Tuesday, and, in fact, every day. None of them had been idle but one, and that this one was managed by a man who was out of town, and did not own the elevator.

Mr. Montgomery only asked for information.

The Chairman called attention once more to the object of the meeting, declined to listen to any irrelevant discussions of miscellaneous topics, and closed by stating that there was no motion before the meeting.

Mr. Herrick moved that the meeting adjourn *sine die*, which motion was seconded by Mr. Barber, and was adopted by acclamation.

It was positively stated in some subsequent discussions of the matter, that the real origin of all this trouble had not even yet been touched nor alluded to publicly. The difficulty, it was asserted, actually began in a bitter rivalry between grain measurers, owing, in part, to some of the floating elevators and working in connection with them; and measurers, who had no interest in elevators, or no connection with them, and who were consequently losing the patronage of the merchants, who desired to have their work promptly and speedily performed. It was also alleged that the laborers were merely inveigled into doing the moral or physical fighting of these conflicting interests. We give this version of the matter for what it is worth.

Commencement of St. John's College.

The Seventeenth Annual Commencement of St. John's College, at Fordham, took place yesterday, and, as usual, was attended by a large concourse of its friends and patrons from this City and vicinity. According to the custom of former years, the exercises were held in the open air, beneath a large awning suspended from the branches of the stately old elms that adorn the college grounds. Very Rev. Wm. Starr, Vicar-General, presided on the occasion, and around him were seated upon the platform the faculty of the College, and a large number of the distinguished clergy, among whom we noticed Very Rev. John Turner, of Brooklyn; Very Rev. J. P. Moran, of Newark; Father James Hughes, of Hartford; Father J. O'Brien, of New-Haven; Father James Hassan, of Georgia; Fathers J. Brennan, W. J. Quarters, S. Malone, P. A. Gaynor, of New-London; T. J. Smith, of Niagara Falls; J. Boyce; O'Reilly, late Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, D. Nelligan, and others.

The benignant countenance of Archbishop Hughes was very much missed by the audience, as well as by the young students, who have been accustomed to listen to his good-natured comments upon their performances, and his fatherly counsels at the close of the exercises; but it was a consolation to know that his absence was in the interest of his country, for whose cause he has rendered such valuable services abroad.

The orations of the Graduating Class were delivered in accordance with the following programme, which was interspersed with excellent music from the College Choir, assisted by an orchestra from Nolle's Band.

Discourse—"Materialism and America".....Mr. Raphael Spalding
Discourse—"Virtue's Nobility".....Mr. John Brogan
Discourse—"Religion and Philosophy".....Mr. Wm. Doherty
Discourse—"The Monks of the West".....Mr. John Hughes
Discourse—"Public Station".....Mr. John Gafney
Discourse—"National Glory"..Mr. James A. Olwell
Discourse—"Historical Criticism"
—Valedictory.....Mr. Andrew J. Lynch
Master's Oration—"The Higher Law".....John J. Gaynor, A. B.
Address to the Graduates. Rev. Patrick McGovern, A.M

The speeches were well delivered, and were generally of a high order of merit. The address to the graduating class, by Rev. Mr. McGovern, was a well-considered and patriotic production, and elicited great applause.

At the close of the speaking the following degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—John J. Gaynor, Richmond, Va.; James J. Moriarty, County Kerry, Ireland; Francis J. Roche, Brooklyn, L. I.

Bachelor of Arts—Wm. J. Doherty, St. John, N. B.; Raphael Spalding, Lebanon, Ky.; John H. Gafney, New-York; Andrew J. Lynch, Syracuse, N. Y.; Jas. A. Olwell, New-York; John Roche, New-York; John Brogan, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Solomon H. Murphy, New-York; Eugene Murphy, Albany, N. Y.; Wm. J. J. Collins, Fall River, Mass.; Charles Cheesebrough, New-Orleans, La.; John Hughes, Downpatrick, Ireland; Francis Newton, Leitrim, Ireland.

The master's medal was awarded to Jno. J. Gaynor, A. M. The medal for the last biographical essay (subject—*Sir Thos. Moore*) was awarded to Mr. J. Doherty, Jno. Gafney and Andrew J. Lynch being next in rank. The donor of the medal for this year was Sheriff Kelly.

Among the graduates this year will be noticed the name of John Hughes, to whose courtesy and attention the members of the Press have been so much indebted for several years past. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was quite as large as at former Commencements, and the day passed off in the most agreeable manner.

Committee on National Affairs.

A meeting of the Joint Committee on National Affairs was held, yesterday, the principal business being the auditing of bills heretofore incurred for funeral expenses of Cols. Miller and Riker. Some were passed and others laid over for future action.

The application for an appropriation to reëquip the First Regiment, who were among the first three months' men serving in the war, was laid over to give Col. Price a hearing at some future meeting.

Col. Allen's application for the use of Lafayette Hall for recruiting purposes was laid over; the same disposition was made of the application of the Seventh Regiment, for the privilege of erecting a monument in the square at the junction of Bowery and Fourth-avenue, in honor of New-Yorkers falling in the war.

The subject of amending section 7 of the Family Aid ordinance, as suggested by the Comptroller, to avoid the possible extra expense in paying out fractional parts of a dollar, in consequence of the high premium value of silver, was then taken up. It was decided to report in favor of making the proposed change from weekly to semi-monthly payments.

The Mayor's message, suggesting coöperation of the Common Council with a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other committees, to take steps to sustain the Government in crushing the rebellion, was next considered. A sub-committee of five was decided upon to carry out the Mayor's proposition, and the Chair appointed Councilmen Orton and Gedney, and Aldermen Smith, Allen and Mitchell.

Commissioners of Emigration—Weekly Statement.

Only three members of the Board being present, no business was transacted except to receive the regular weekly statement, which is as follows:

Number of emigrants arrived to July 2		33,704
Up to July 9		2,335
Total		36,039
Arrivals to same date in 1861		44,377
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1862		$3,815 05
Aggregate receipts to July 2		86,877 39
Received since, up to July 9		3,576 00
Total		$94,268 44
Disbursements, as per previous account, to July 2	$54,988 36	
Current expenses of June 25 and July 2	12,164 17	—$67,152 53
Leaving a balance in Bank of		$27,115 91

Commissioners of Excise.

FIFTY-ONE LICENSES GRANTED—THE DRUGGISTS TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

The Commissioners of Excise met again yesterday, and granted fifty-one licenses at $30 each, the majority being to "Inn Keepers." Mr. Haskett, Chairman of the Board, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Attorney of the Board to notify druggists who were selling liquors without license, on pretence of being for medicinal use, that they must cease, or submit to prosecution and penalty for the violation of the law. The Commissioners are determined to carry out the law in its letter and spirit, and aided as they are by the Police Department, will doubtless soon effect a great revolution in the morals and habits of the many thousands of dealers who have thus far considered themselves entitled to immunity for any wrong they might commit.

Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers,

LEXINGTON-AV., corner of Fifty-first-st.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:

Mrs. Wm. B. Crosby	$25 00	Primary Department Ward School No. 9	$18 00
Mrs. C——	25 00	Boys Departm't Ward School No. 13	29 00
Miss Cook	14 00	George Brodhead	3 00
A Friend	50	Primary School No. 289 Houston-street	15 00
Mrs. James M. Bride	30 00	Mission School 10th-av.	2 00
Mr. and Mrs. Brown	3 00	Ward School No. 28	50 00
Mrs. H. and mother	3 00	Primary Department of W'd School No. 48	55 00
Mrs. Dr. Mackay	1 00	Primary Department of W'd School No. 32	1 14
Mr. Cutter	1 00	Primary Department of W'd School No. 48	1 00
Mrs. Dr. Johnson	5 00	Estate of E. Witherington, by T.S. Joslyn & Jno. B Coleman, ex.	50 00
Theophilus Anthony	5 00	Seventh-st. M.E.Ch'ch	50 00
Through Mrs. A	2 00	Thro' S. E. Morse, Esq.	10 00
Mrs. Macready	10 00	Ward School No. 17	227 67
Mrs. Schaeffer	2 00	Sunday School of the Church of our Saviour, Brooklyn	3 00
Mr. Burnistown	1 00	Mrs. Kouraine	20 00
Mrs. E. A. Hayt	3 00	Miss E. M. Cotheal	5 00
Mrs. Wade	5 00	Mrs. S. W. Lawrence	5 00
Mr. Alfred Lockwood	3 00	J. A. Swords	1 00
Mrs. R. Lathrop	1 00	Carrie Swords	25
Mrs. Patrick	5 00	Henry Swords	25
Mrs. Ely	5 00	A Friend	5 00
Mr. R. H. Teller	5 00	Mrs. Moonson	5 00
Miss Major	25 00	Grammar School No. 10	11 15
Mr. Hulick	1 00	Cash	25 00
Mr. William Sterver	5 00	Miss H. Woolsey	10 00
Mr. Edward Woolsey	100 00	Ward School No. 37	38 00
Mrs. Pond, from Grammar School No. 10	11 65	Ward School No. 37	4 00
Little Becky Hayt	25	Mrs. John L. Rogers	5 00
Boys of Ward School No. 17	40 00	Ward School No. 4	12 85
Girls of Ward School No. 17	46 50	Mrs. Augustus Schermerhorn	250 00
Primary Department of Ward School No. 17	43 50	Cash	25 00
Boys of Grammar School No. 28	26 35	Cash	10 00
Mrs. Dr. De Witt	5 00	Mr. Munford	10 00
Mrs. Jessup	5 00		
A lad who was at Sumter	1 00		
Mr. Benedict	10 00		
Cincinnati Gazette Co.	4 00		
Mrs. G. Totten	10 00		
Mrs. Laird	10 00		
Total			$1,450 10

Mrs. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1862.

Donations will be thankfully received by either of the following ladies, who compose the Board of Managers: Mrs. Mayor Opdyke, President; Mrs. Chancellor Ferris, Vice President; Mrs. Dr. Valentine Mott, First Directress; Mrs. Dr. Vanderpoole, Second Directress; Miss Fellows, Third Directress; Mrs. H. Dwight, Secretary; Mrs. A. V. Stout, Treasurer.

European Intervention.

MOVEMENT OF FRENCH RESIDENTS IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Events follow each other with such rapidity that it is full time to make some preparation against one that threatens to be the most dangerous of all that menace the Union. Is there any means of averting the calamity of European intervention, or rather a coalition of Europe against America? In my opinion, there is. In order to do so, we must inquire into the different interests that have given birth to the project. England is, undoubtedly the nation most interested in attacking the Union by interfering in the American war. Therefore it is that the South has found in her the most active agent of Secession. But it is impossible for her to intervene alone. For once at war with America, France would appear to her a very dangerous neighbor. Therefore, she has endeavored to associate the latter with her by forming a coalition of which the sword is offered to Napoleon III.

To attempt, by a public manifestation, to prevent France from accepting from her too generous ally the golden bridge prepared for her in this manner across the Atlantic, and to directly address the Emperor in the name of the bonds of friendship which unite the French and the American people, is, in my opinion, the surest means by which to defeat the projects of England, and so to overthrow the only remaining strength of the rebellion.

But, this manifestation must be made, not by the French in America alone, but by all the foreigners resident in New-York and the other large cities of the Union. It will be received with enthusiasm by the people of France, who are opposed to any intervention, and Napoleon seeing, by the return of the Orleans Princes, that there are on the battle-fields of the Union neither laurels for aspirants nor material for the construction of thrones, will comprehend that the whole interest of France and of his dynasty rests essentially upon a good understanding with the greatest people of the New World. Therefore, to arrest the arm of France by a public manifestation, is to secure the safety of the Union, and bring about the failure of the project of European intervention.

As to the isolated intervention of England, it is scarcely probable, but, were it to take place, it would, in twenty-four hours, give a million of soldiers to the President of the United States.

Animated by these motives, I take upon myself the responsibility of calling a meeting, for the 15th of July, at 8 P. M., in Cooper Institute, of all foreigners residing in New-York, who share my ideas, and I herewith invite them to notify me of their adhesion to the plan. It is in the name of France, my native country, and of the Union which is dear to me, that I call for this National movement. The project has already been received with sympathy by the Americans, and will be vigorously advocated, I hope, by both the American and foreign Press of New-York.

J. BERTON HERMAN.
Held's Hotel, No. 31 Bowery.

A Possible Trick of the Gas Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to caution gas consumers against a trick which I have good reason to suspect is frequently practiced upon them. In repeated instances we have had to stop a leak in the pipe passing out of the meter. As no one touches it but the company's agent, it is fair to infer that he gives the pipe a wrench intentionally, knowing that the gas that escapes from that pipe is charged to the house.

W. H. B.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOWARD LODGE, I. O. O. F.—ANNUAL CELEBRATION—ORATION BY A. L. SHAW.—The annual celebration of this Lodge, one of the oldest and most honored in the country, took place last night at Odd Fellows Hall, on the corner of Grand and Centre streets, in the presence of a crowded and delighted audience. Want of space compels us to a brief mention of the occasion, which, as belonging to one of the oldest in the country, deserves more than we have room to say. The orator of the evening was Alex. L. Shaw, Esq., Ex-Councilman, and P. G. of the Lodge, and was worthy of himself and the occasion. From the statistical statement presented by the orator it appeared that the Lodge numbered now 457 members. That since their organization, twenty years ago, they had paid out in sick benefits and donations the munificent sum of $10,014, and have on hand now the sum of $7,744 53—a larger amount than can probably be claimed by any Lodge in the City of New-York. Apart from the allusions to the Lodge and the records of its doings, Mr. Shaw wandered off into the fields of patriotism, and brought down the plaudits of the assemblage by his eloquent allusions to the various Generals who are conducting our armies to victory in front of Richmond. The ceremonies of the evening here closed by a collation to the friends and ladies who had honored the occasion, which was worthy of the reputation of one of the most honored lodges in New-York.

A RALLY FOR GOVERNMENT AND THE WAR.—The following terse and significant call for a public meeting, to support the Administration and promote the war, is circulated in this City, and has, we learn, obtained a vast number of signatures:

"The undersigned in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion quickly, and opposed to those who have aid directly to the traitors when they could, and now attempt to give aid indirectly by abuse of the Administration and its progressive measures, unite in a call for a public meeting to support the President and his Cabinet."

This is couched in the right spirit and in the right language. It contains a sufficiently pointed rebuke of the traitors who, under pretence of urging on the war against the rebels, stimulate war upon the Administration, and who, affecting devotion to the Union, are simply flunkies of a Southern slave-bred aristocracy, now happily displaced and discredited. Let the time and place of the meeting be fixed. There will be no lack of attendants.

SUICIDE BY JUMPING OUT OF A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.—About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, JOHN WILSON, an Irishman, aged 81 years, committed suicide by throwing himself out of the third-story window of house No. 101 Walker-street. He struck upon the stone flagging in the back yard, and was taken up dead. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon, when it appeared from the evidence of the daughter of the deceased, that the latter was very much addicted to the use of intoxicating drink, and had been so since she was old enough to remember anything about him. That upon two or three occasions recently, he had endeavored to throw himself from the roof of his residence while laboring under *delirium tremens*, but he was prevented in time by some of his friends. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A TASTE FOR PECULIAR SPORTS.—In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge McCUNN, CHARLES E. BRUCE, a rather respectable young man, 29 years of age, a native of Lowell, Mass., was yesterday tried on an indictment for grand larceny. From his own affidavit, it appears that, on the afternoon of June 28 last, he was strolling through the Central Park, after having indulged somewhat in "lager" and other intoxicating drinks. The music discoursed there had no charms for him; and, finding the horse and wagon (worth $756) of Mr. GEORGE E. KITCHING, Brooklyn, in charge of a young lad, he determined to have a ride. He wheedled the boy into the idea that *he* was the owner, and, without further delay, mounted, and went off at a 2:40 pace, which he kept up until caught by the owner, about 10½ o'clock next morning, in Third-avenue, above Sixtieth-street. Neither the Judge or jury could see it in that light, yet he was found guilty only of an attempt at the offence.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—This great organization thus manifests its patriotism. At a meeting of the Directors, held yesterday, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That any of our present employes who may promptly enlist under the recent call for troops shall continue to receive one-half their pay during their term of service in the war, and their places shall be kept for them till the close of the war.

Inasmuch as this Express Co. employs 2,000 men, averaging salaries of $600 per annum, this offer is by no means an illiberal one.

LARCENY.—MARY MARSHALL, rather an antique specimen of humanity, with eyes as variegated as the rainbow, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with having stolen $90 from some one whose name our reporter did not learn. Her case, at the request of her counsel, was postponed a few days longer, as $10 of the money had been found on her person and he had reason to think the remainder could be recovered. The case of WM. CLARKE, who stands accused of grand larceny, was postponed till Friday. PIERRE LEON RENAUD, *alias* Leon Reno, who was accused of the same offence, was discharged.

MRS. MARY REAL.—The announcement in yesterday morning's papers that MRS. REAL would be called to plead to the indictment yesterday was incorrect. Her senior counsel, EDWIN JAMES, Esq., is absent from the City, and until he returns the case will not be called. Mrs. REAL will be tried either at the August term of the Court of Sessions, before Recorder HOFFMAN, or at the September term of the Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD. Her sad case secures for her a great deal of popular sympathy, and she receives daily assurances of kindly regard, and frequent proffers of aid.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This leviathan, now on her hither passage, is expected by Friday or Saturday morning. She will come in *viâ* Long Island Sound, and will anchor in Flushing Bay. She will be consigned to Mr. CHARLES W. WHITNEY, the son-in-law of CHAS. MORGAN, who has sent two of the best New-York pilots to meet her, they being eminently familiar with the perils of the Sound and Hell Gate. The *Great Eastern* will await orders at Montauk.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.—The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department will be sent in to the Common Council at 1 o'clock. In it the Chief gives in detail the strength and position of the Department, urges the necessity of reform, recommends the closer attention of the Departmental Committees to their work, and congratulates the City on the present state.

STABBED IN A FIGHT.—JAMES PHILLIPS was seriously stabbed by JAMES DONOVAN, at a late hour on Tuesday night, while the two were engaged in a fight at No. 47 Oliver-street. DONOVAN was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries, and PHILLIPS was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where his condition was pronounced hopeless.

FORGING CASES.—CHARLES MARTIN'S case, which was referred to in yesterday's TIMES, and which was on trial in the Sessions, has been disposed of. The jury, after hearing the testimony as to his previous good character, retired for a short time and returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty." HERMAN BOINGEN pleaded guilty in the fourth degree.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this day at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report from the Committee appointed on the 3d inst., on the state of National Affairs.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE KINGS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY AND DR. REA, THE COLORED M. D.—A meeting of the Kings County Medical Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Brooklyn Institute, when, after the transaction of some preliminary business, the case of Dr. REA was called up for consideration. The facts of this case are about as follows: Dr. REA, a well known physician, having an extensive practice in the Eastern District, and said to be a highly educated and scientific man, applied to be admitted as a member of the Kings County Medical Society. The application was duly presented, and referred to the Committee of Censors, and that body reported in favor of admitting the applicant. Just as the vote was about being taken, a discovery was made that Dr. REA was only three-fourths white—the other fourth being the same as the ancient Adam is supposed by many to have been—black. Here was a dilemma. Some members were indignant, others opened their eyes in astonishment, while a few took the matter like philosophers and laughed. After one of the astonished members had recovered his consciousness, he moved to lay the matter upon the table. There it was laid, and the Society adjourned. The next meeting was held on Tuesday night, as we have said above, when something more than an hour was wasted on an effort to dodge the direct question before the Society—to admit or reject the applicant. The majority, if not all of those present, would doubtless have voted against the applicant had the question been put to a vote; but they hesitated to do this, because they know that Dr. REA can compel them to admit him if he so elects. The subject, however, was discussed very dispassionately, and with a full consciousness of all the embarrassments surrounding it; yet there was apparently a general desire to get rid of direct action by showing that the application of Dr. REA was not legally before the Society. One member moved that a Committee be appointed to request Dr. REA to withdraw his application. This was at once declared to be impossible, because—he is only three-fourths white. The motion was voted down. Another member alleged that the Committee of Censors had not been legally organized, and therefore Dr. REA's application was not legally before them. The censors did not know, but supposed they were organized properly. Another said the applicants named had not been filed at the County Clerk's office, as required by both a State law and a law of the Society, where physicians receive their diplomas from institutions outside of the State. The censors had never heard of this law before. An indignant member said that he could show by science that this was a white man's Society, and that no colored man could be admitted. After setting forth in eulogistic terms the position of the Society—he said—admitting a colored man would be to a certain extent amalgamation, and amalgamation had a tendency to deteriorate—therefore, a colored man could not be admitted. The speaker apologized to the society for tendering his views—being the youngest member and took his seat. The Society was not prepared to consider the scientific part of the question. A member said that Dr. REA could be rejected because he kept a drug-store and sold quack medicines. It was suggested that several members in good standing were guilty of just the same thing. The answer to this was that two wrongs cannot make a right; that if the laws had not heretofore been strictly enforced they should be now. A proposition was made to drop the subject, and take no further action until compelled to do so. This met with no favor. A motion to lay the whole matter on the table was lost; a motion to refer the whole subject back to the censors was also rejected. It was finally referred to a Committee of three, consisting of Drs. SMITH, NORTH and SCHAPPS—to investigate and report as to the legal qualifications and *status* of Dr. REA, with a view to find some good reason for rejecting the applicant, other than the color of his skin. The sensitiveness of the public mind upon the negro question, was characteristically illustrated by one of the most learned and respected medical gentlemen present at the above meeting. He made the closing speech, reminding the members that this was a scientific Society, and therefore it was their duty not to let what transpired there "leak out" and get into the papers, as the public had nothing to do with their affairs.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday evening. An essay—subject, "Religion in Politics"—was read by Mr. WM. JAMES, which elicited considerable debate. The essayist believes that politics and religion are not incompatible, and that it is not only the duty of Christians to attend primary meetings and vote on election days, but to accept nominations for office, to the end that the offices may be filled by God-fearing men. As a simple act of justice to an absent brother, and to set the Society right before the public, Mr. SHERMAN presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been publicly charged that the generous donations of the people of Brooklyn, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, have been misapplied by the agent of this Association, VINCENT COLYER, Esq.; and

Whereas, It is the duty of this Association to stand by its agents so long as they faithfully perform their obligations; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we are fully satisfied that our Agent, Mr. COLYER, has faithfully applied every article which we have entrusted to him to the purposes for which the contributions were made, and to no others.

2. That we regret that it has not been in our power to contribute toward the support of Mr. COLYER's noble efforts for the education of neglected children, white and black, with which we cordially sympathize, and in which we bid him God speed.

3. That we rejoice in the renewal of Mr. COLYER's labors in North Carolina, and hope that similar philanthropic efforts may be initiated in every place occupied by the armies of the United States.

The following-named persons were admitted as members: W. Parker, G. A. Close, F. J. Hosford, A. N. Hart, E. C. Fisher, J. F. Gray, Miss C. L. Morand, Miss M. E. Morand, Jas. Darling, Miss L. C. Hosford, W. Hudson, F. L. Langley, E. J. Brackett, Geo. A. Wicks, W. A. Losy, W. D. Trowbridge, W. D. Morton, Wm. James, H. A. Hagar, T. Warren, G. Will, G. Hancock, G. Barker, Rev. J. B. Flagg, W. S. Hicks.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Army and Navy Committee was authorized to receive contributions in money and clothing, and secure watchers for the sick and wounded soldiers, soon expected to arrive in this city. After the usual exercises, the meeting adjourned.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—A man named PATRICK BRANNAN was bitten by a mad dog on North First-street on Tuesday. The dog was subsequently killed by the police. Another mad dog was killed yesterday at Peck-slip Ferry.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY—Nos. 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 35, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 5, 11.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found at an early hour yesterday morning, floating in the river near the Long Dock, Jersey City. Deceased was apparently about 25 years of age, with sandy hair, goatee, and had on a black cloth coat and pants, figured silk vest, heavy boots, and four shirts—two gingham, one woolen and one white muslin. The body had been in the water but a short time, and bore no marks of violence. It was viewed by Justice CUTTER, who, deeming an inquest unnecessary, gave a permit for burial.

JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN RAILROAD.—The Jersey City Common Council passed an ordinance on Tuesday evening, granting privilege to the Jersey City and Hoboken Horse Railroad Company to lay rails through certain streets of Jersey City for the running of cars between the two cities. The work will be commenced at an early day and pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. CHAZOTTE.—The funeral of Lieut. CHAZOTTE, killed in the battle of Mechanicsville, will take place from St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Independence Guard and members of the Hudson Brigade, will attend.

ARRIVAL HOME OF COL. BAKER.—Col. H. M. BAKER, of the Eighty-eighth New-York Regiment, (Fourth Regiment Irish Brigade,) arrived at his home, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, seriously sick with the typhoid fever.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 9, 1862.

$20,000	U. S. 6s '67	100
4,000	U. S. 6s '68..Reg.	100⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	102
28,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	102
500	U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. W. Loan Yearly	99
8,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	90½
14,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ c. Notes......small	104
36,000	do	104
2,460	Ohio St. 6s 1860	100¾
6,500	Ohio St. 6s 1881	102¾
1,300	Ohio St. 6s 1887	103
1,000	Mich. St. 6s 1878	98
16,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	53¼
8,000	Virginia State 6s	53
5,000	Ill. War Loan	98
30,000	Mo. State 6s	48½
2,000	Mo. 6's iss. to Han. & St. Jo	60¼
2,000	La. State 6s	66
13,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	101
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s '76 Con. bs	108½
1,000	Erie 2d M. Ex., '79	105
5,000	E. R. 3d M. bs. '83	98
2,000	Har. 3d M. bs	85
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M	82¾
3,000	do	83
9,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	32
1,000	do	32¼
46,000	M. So. Sk. F. B.	100
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	95
4,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	82
13,000	C. & N. W. A. B.	50
1,000	H. & St. Jo. R. R.	52
15,000	To. & W. 1st M.	91
25,000	To. & Wa. 2d M.	64½
10,000	C. & T. Sk. F B's.	93½
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	90
5,000	do	90¼
6,000	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	82
1,000	Tol. & N. 1st M.	100
40	Chatham Bank	82
10	Irving Bank	72½
20	Metropol. Bank	100
5	Atlantic Bank	65
10	Panama R.	133
35	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60
50	do	60¼
100	do.........b30	60½

20,500	American Gold	113½
8,700	do	114
1,000	do	114¾
28,000	do	115
100,000	do	115½
10,000	do......s30	115⅜
5,000	do......b30	115⅝
410	Pac. Mail S. Co.	106
425	do	105
50	do	104½
10	N. Y. Central R.	92
100	do	92¼
50	do.........s10	92¼
877	do	92½
350	do.........s10	92⅜
100	do.........b30	92⅜
150	do	92⅝
300	Harlem R.	16
150	Erie Railway......s10	36½
50	do	36⅜
50	do	36⅞
300	do	37
325	Erie Railway Pref.	64½
200	do	64
450	do	64¼
500	Hudson River R.	46
200	Reading R.	57½
200	Mich. Cen. R.	62½
50	do.........s10	62½
100	do.........s20	62½
50	do	62⅝
50	do	62⅞
200	M. So. & N. I. R. b10	27
150	do	26¾
225	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	58¼
50	do	58½
50	do	58⅝
100	do	59
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	23¼
650	Chicago & R. I. R.	65½
25	Galena & Chi. R.	70½
150	do	70¾
800	Clev. & Toledo R.	49
800	do	49¼
508	do.........b4	49¼
500	do	49½
110	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	34
50	do	34½
50	Tol. & Wabash R.	20
14	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	45

SECOND BOARD.

$18,350	U. S. 6s 1867	100
20,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	102
45,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	102¼
500	do	102¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ½ yearly	99¾
7,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. N.	104⅝
2,000	do	104¾
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	54
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	49½
4,000	do	49¼
10,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	91
10,000	Amer. Gold..b60	116½
5,000	do.........s30	116
50,000	do	116½
80,000	do.........b60	116¾
10,000	do.........s60	115¾
1,000	do	116¼
40	Chic., Bur. & Qn. R.	77¼
200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	106
75	do.........s30	105½
75	do.........b30	106
50	do.........s10	105½
25	do.........s30	105
50	do.........s15	105¼
155	do	105⅝
180	do	105½
50	Hud. River R.	46¼
200	Harlem R.	16⅜
200	Harlem R. Pref.	39½
300	Reading R.	58

300	N. Y. Cen. R.	93½
100	do.........s30	93⅜
100	do	93⅝
100	do.........s60	93⅜
100	do	93¾
200	Erie Railway	36½
10	do	37
100	do.........b30	36⅝
50	Erie Railway Pref.	64¼
200	do	64
100	do	63¾
350	Mich. Cen. R.	63
100	do.........b30	63¾
100	do	62¾
400	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	26½
50	M.S. & N.I.G.S. b10	59
250	do	58⅝
20	do	58½
10	Panama Railroad	133¼
25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¾
400	do	60¼
150	do.........b30	60½
75	Galena & Chi. R.	71
100	do	71¼
20	Clev. & Toledo R.	49¼
200	do	49½
300	do	49¼
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	65½
100	do	65¾
200	do.........b30	66

WEDNESDAY, July 9—P. M.

The most extraordinary excitement of the season prevailed on the Stock Exchange and among the Bullion and Foreign Bill Brokers, to-day. The additional rise in Gold from the average sales of yesterday, was made equal to five ₩ cent., placing the price, at one time, at 116@116¾ ₩ cent. The highest printed sales at the early Board were at 115½ ₩ cent. The eagerness to buy when Gold was called up rapidly advanced the bidding to this figure. The influence of the rise soon extended to the Railway Share list, and was also felt upon the Railway mortgages. The advance on the Share list was full 3 ₩ cent. on New-York Central, and 1½@2 ₩ cent. on Eries and the Western Shares. The strongest among the last named were Michigan Southern Guaranteed and Toledo. The demand for Toledo was in large parcels, at 49½@50 ₩ cent. The demand for Erie Preferred was also firm at 64@64½ ₩ cent. The 6 ₩ cents of Tennessee and Missouri advanced 1@1½ ₩ cent., and the Government Stocks and Treasury Bonds ¼@½ ₩ cent.

The early session of the Board enacted a new rule of the Stock Exchange, which dispenses with the delay of recording and reading off the cash sales of each Stock, as the call of the list progresses. This amendment in the hitherto slow order of business was adopted yesterday by a two-thirds vote, and the experiment appeared to work well for all parties, besides affording the Brokers the saving of at least one hour's time in the forenoon from the session of the Board.

Between the Boards, the excitement in the market continued on the Street, extending, of course, to the price of Gold, and the rates of Foreign Exchange. When the Bankers and Merchants convened at Mr. GILPIN'S Rooms, at 2 o'clock, the utmost anxiety and curiosity were manifested in regard to the causes for the additional rise in Gold, and although they were ascribed in a considerable degree to speculation, there was an unwillingness to name rates for Exchange in advance of the ascertained market value of Gold. On London 128@129 ₩ cent., and on Paris f.4.35@f.4.30, were informally quoted.

At the Second Board and after, the excitement in the market continued, though prices on the Share list were generally weaker on the final transactions than on the printed sales. The Government securities were firm, and Gold also kept up to 116½@117½ sales, closing 116½ ₩ cent. bid. The latest figures reported were about as follows, contrasted with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	90½	93½	Illinois Central	59½	60¼
Erie	35½	36½	Pacific	107½	105¾
Erie Preferred	62½	64	Tennessees	53½	54
Rock Island	64½	65¾	Missouris	48	49
Toledo	48	49½	U. S. 6s, 1881	102	102¼
Galena	69½	71½	U. S.7.30 Bonds	104	104½
Mich. Central	60½	62½	U.S.NotesC'mH	105¾	108
Mich. Southern	25½	26½	Gold	112¼	116¾
Mich.Guarant'd	57½	58½	Bills on London	128	128½

The further fall to 104½@105½ ₩ cent. for Pacific Mail shares to-day, when nearly every other Stock is rapidly advancing, of course attracts much attention. The adverse movement against this Stock is one of the mysterious periodical turns in the Pacific, speculation for which there is no accounting on any rational principle. That the tricks of the Stock-jobber have more to do with the fall than any intrinsic change in the condition or prospects of the Company as a 20 ₩ cent. dividend-paying concern, is not improbable. There was a fair demand for the Stock, at the reduced quotation, in the afternoon.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	96	Bk. of N. America	101
Merchants'	102	Irving	72½
Phœnix	100	Metropolitan	100
National	96½	Shoe & Leather	101
Commerce Scrip S'k	95	Continental	90
American Exchange	95	St. Nicholas	90
Chatham	82	Atlantic	65

And the following for the Railway Mortgages; the advance being in proportion to the rise on the Share list:

N. Y. Central 6s	101	Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	105
N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip'n.	99	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c., seconds	82½
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	102	N. Ind., Goshen L., '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	108	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, con.	108½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ cent., '75	95
Erie firsts, '68	107	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	104
Erie seconds, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	68
Erie seconds, '79	104½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	50
Erie thirds, '83	97	Ch. & N. W. seconds	32
Erie fourths, '80	90½	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts.	50
Erie fifths, '88	89	Tol. & Wabash firsts	91
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts.'77	86	Tol. & Wabash seconds	64½
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bs.	78
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	103	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	91
Hudson thirds, '75	93	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104
Hudson convertible, '67	86	Gal. & Chic. seconds	100¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	104½	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	93½
Harlem thirds, '68	85	N. J. Central firsts	107
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	103¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	90¾
Mich. C., s.f. 8 ₩ c., '82	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	78

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,298,388 87, including $164,000 for Customs; Payments, $643,725 34; Balance, $10,211,887 57.

The Broadway Savings Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend.

The Buffalo *Express* says of the grain trade of that city:

"A flood of grain and flour has been pouring into Buffalo since the opening of navigation, and the imports are largely in excess of any previous year. The following comparative table will show the imports of flour and grain into Buffalo, from the opening of navigation to July 1, in the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1862:

	Grain—bush.	Flour—bbls.	Total Grain, includ'g Flour reduced to Wheat.
1859	2,257,587	434,655	4,430,862
1860	6,543,256	327,056	8,178,536
1861	11,598,164	598,461	15,591,619
1862	14,908,908	1,037,349	10,095,653

The Canal Exports from the opening, May 1, to July 1, 1862, will be shown by the following:

Flour, bbls	170,577	Barley	93,502
Wheat, bush	7,730,067	Rye	241,695
Corn, bush	5,319,290		
Oats	405,635	Total Grain	13,790,189

The revenues from Canal Tolls show a large increase, the receipts this year from the opening to July 1 having been $835,583 83, against $428,078 in 1861, and $286,822 81 in 1862."

The table of Exports of Produce for the week was published in our paper of last week, by an error from the Custom-house desk, as the Imports of Dry Goods. We now correct the error and annex a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending July 8, and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,477,931	$2,454,819	$3,020,014
Previously reported	43,643,420	66,792,105	62,193,468
Since January 1	$45,121,351	$69,246,924	$65,213,482

The June statement of the Illinois Central Railroad is as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres Construction Lands sold	5,439	$57,712
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold	1,094	10,781
Acres Free Lands sold	2,526	27,137
Total sales in June, 1862	9,060	$95,632
To which add Town Lot sales		1,493
Total of all		$97,125
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1862	44,423	$515,677
Acres sold previous (net sales)	1,260,273	16,147,983
Total	1,304,697	$16,663,661
Construction Bonds cancelled previous to May 31		$2,112,500
Cash collected in June		28,085
158,000 bushels corn, received in June, on hand.		
Net collections to May 21, 1862		4,216,522

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Passengers	$61,033
Receipts from Freight	165,213
Receipts from Mails	6,358
Receipts from Rent of Road	5,333
Receipts from other sources	2,626
Total Receipts in month of June, 1862	$240,565
Total Receipts in month of June, 1861	173,941

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared (under the restrictions of the late law) a dividend of five ₩ cent., payable on the 5th inst.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote Currency and Specie thus:

New-England	½	Ohio and State Bank Ind.	½
New-York State	¾	Kentucky	½
East New-Jersey	¾	Illinois and Wisconsin	1½@2
West New-Jersey	¾	Missouri	2
Pennsylvania	¾	Michigan	1
Philadelphia	1-8	Canada	7 Prem.
Baltimore	½	Custom-house Notes	7@8 P.
Wheeling, Virginia	3		

SPECIE—SILVER.

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 10	Species	$1 12
Spanish Dollars	1 10	Old Am. Half Dols.	1 09
Five-franc Pieces	1 02	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 07
French Crowns	1 15	Spanish Silver ₩ oz.	1 27
Prussian Thalers	74	New Am. Silver	1 08
English Silver	5 15		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying
Victoria Sovereigns	$5 30	Spanish Doubloons	$17 25
Old Sovereigns	5 28	Patriot Doubloons	16 25
Twenty Francs	4 20	Gold, Am. Old	1 15
Ten Thaler Pieces	8 40	Gold, Am. New	1 15
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 40		

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, the beginning of the week, 480 head. There has been no transactions in first-class horses. Some few second-class road and business horses sold at $200@$250 each. Good plain workers retail at $125@$130 each. Canadian ponies sold at $80@$95 each. No demand for railroad or omnibus horses. No sales of shippers. Government has purchased 322 head, the past week, at $100 each. Sales for the week amount to 380 head, leaving on hand unsold, 420 head.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 9, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, 20,818 bbls. Flour, 724 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 86,097 bush. Wheat, 60,156 bushels Corn, 256 bushels Rye, 13,145 bushels Oats, 1,540 bushels Malt, 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, and 635 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls., at $5 87½@$5 93¾ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

COAL—Foreign has been in more demand at advanced prices. Sales have been made of 2,600 tons, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 150 tons Steam, delivered, at $7 50; 536 do. Scotch Gas, $5; 260 do. New Pelton, ex ship, $5 50@$5 62½; 400 do. P. C. Cannel, ex ship, $6 87½; 400 do. Lancashire Steam, ex ship, $6 50; 110 do. Scotch Steam, $5 50; 150 do., $7, delivered; 100 do. Hartlepool West Hartley, $6, all cash; and 300 do. Newcastle Gas, on private terms. Anthracite is in fair request and is quoted very firm, selling, by the cargo, at $4 25@$5, and from yard at $5@$6 ₩ ton.

COTTON—Is scarce and in request at rising prices, including Middlings at 41c.@42c. ₩ ℔; sales, 750 bales. Also, by auction, 800 bales Sea Island, at 40c.@75c., and 41 bales Gulf, at 35½c.@40c. ₩ ℔.

FISH—The principal inquiry has been for Dry Cod, and this kind chiefly at $4@$4 12½ ₩ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by the rapid rise in the price of Gold and of Sterling Exchange Bills, the market for State and Western Flour exhibits unusual activity to-day, and prices of shipping brands show an advance of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Exporters are buying freely. Some speculative inquiry also exists. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 55@$4 75; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 90@$5 20, chiefly at $5, closing with none to be had under this rate.; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 55	@$4 75
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is active and buoyant; sales 2,700 bbls. at $5 15@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly firmer; sales 3,200 bbls. extra at $4 95@$6 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 1,600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very brisk demand to-day, chiefly for export, though partly on speculation, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 398,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms, ; White Western, at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Western at $1 26@$1 29,—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 20@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 12@$1 14, Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 02½@$1 12; Chicago Spring, at 98c.@$1 10 ₩ bushel. Corn is in brisk request at an improvement of 1½c.@2c. ₩ bush. Sales 243,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 52c. 54c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@51½c. for new do.; 44c.@50c. for unsound new and old; 56c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for White Western; 70c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in lively request at 68c.@75c. ₩ bushel; sales, 24,000 bushels. Barley remains as last noticed. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western, at 43c.@44½c., and State 44½c.@45c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is plenty and heavy, to-day at 55c.@70c. ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at former rates, including last year's crop, at 14c.@c. ₩ ℔.

HIDES—The firmness of holders checks operations, and the market is inactive. Stock of all kinds, 275,400, against 485,700 same time last year.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand at steady prices. Upper in the rough has been more sought after at rising rates. Calf Skins are salable and firm. English Salted Sheep Skins are scarce and unsettled in price.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 235 hhds., including Porto Rico at 36c.@37c., Nuevitas at 33½c., Barbadoes at 33c., and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.; also, by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 32c.@34½c. ₩ gall.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for Spirits Turpentine has been more animated, to-day, and 350 bbls. have been sold at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ gallon, closing with $1 57½@$1 58½ generally offered, and $1 60 and over asked.

OILS—The market has been quiet to-day, though prices have not varied materially.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—*Week ending July 7, 1862.—Sperm Oil*—Very quiet; the only transaction is 100 bbls., for export, at a price not transpired. *Whale Oil*—The transactions for the week have been wholly for export, and embrace 350 bbls. at 54, and 1,400 bbls. in parcels, at 55 cents. *Whalebone*—Sales for the week 29,000 ℔s. Arctic, bought on speculation, at a price not made public.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 7, '62	27,588	64,941	583,300
Same time last year	37,900	85,605	810,600

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, at $10 37½@$10 50 for Mess and $8 31¼@$8 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 4½c.@6c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is in fair request, at full rates; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef is quiet, at previous prices; sales 100 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₩ ℔. Cheese continues in demand at 5c.@8½c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 450 bags East India at $4 90@$5 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SOAP—Sales have been made since our last of 650 boxes Castile, at 13¼c.@13½c. cash ₩ ℔. Holders are now asking an advance.

SUGARS—The market continues to favor sellers, the demand being active. Sales, to-day, 1,470 hhds., including Cuba at 7½c.@8½c.; Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c., and New-Orleans at 8½c.; also 950 bxs. Havana, part at 7¾c.@8½c., ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 200,000 ℔s., at 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ ℔. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The recent advance in the English, together with the still advancing Sterling Exchange market, has caused a firmness, and prices have been sustained. The demand for export, both for England and the Continent, has been large. Prime brands are scarce at 9½c., and the market closes firm, with an upward tendency. The supply of country and Western is very moderate. Price this day: 1858, 9¼c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¼c., ₩ ℔."

TEAS—Continue quiet at former prices. The *Price Current* publishes the following statement of the *Stock in hands of Importers, New-York, July 1, 1862.*

	Half-chests.	Lbs. each.	Total lbs.
Hyson	1,749	50	87,450
Young Hyson	12,225	55	672,375
Hyson Skin	4,454	45	200,430
Twankay	1,415	50	70,750
Gunpowder	1,099	65	71,425
Imperial	1,139	60	68,340
Grand total, July 1, 1862	22,081		1,170,780
Grand total, Jan. 1, 1862	18,543		1,023,780

	Half-chests.	Lbs. each.	Total lbs.
Souchong and Congou	43,569	40	1,742,760
Oolong	73,872	38	2,807,136
Ankoi	4,629	38	175,902
Orange Pecco	637	50	31,850
Powchong, Oolong	559	36	20,124
Powchong, Chulan	200	30	6,000
Powchong, Singapore	11,774	34	400,316
Japan, Uncolored	1,046	40	41,840
Grand total, July 1, 1862	136,286		5,225,928
Grand total, Jan. 1, 1862	38,875		1,441,998

TOBACCO—Sales 191 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@14c. ₩ ℔. Market less active. Sales at auction, to-day, on account of Government, (prize cargo of the *Hiwatha*:) 23,788 ℔s. strip Tobacco, 26c. ₩ ℔.; 27,034 ℔s. manufactured, 51c.; 5,632 manufactured, 33½c.; 19,320 ℔s. strip, 25c.; 8,264 ℔s. manufactured, 32½c.; 15,328 ℔s. leaf, 9½c.; 14,626 ℔s. leaf, 14¼c.; 10,971 ℔s., 12½c.; 11,953 ℔s. manufactured, 40c.; 11,842 ℔s. manufactured, 34c.; 72,754 ℔s. leaf, 9¼c.; 33,360 ℔s. leaf, 13½c.; 1,510 ℔s. leaf, 9½c.; 2,537 ℔s. manufactured, 45c.; 13,185 ℔s. manufactured, 42c.; 5,400 ℔s. manufactured, 52c.; 1,644 ℔s. manufactured, 45c.; 21,699 ℔s. strip, 26c.; 29,184 ℔s. strip, 26c.; 4,280 ℔s. strip, 24½c.; 17,434 ℔s. manufactured, 42c.; 34,215 ℔s. manufactured, 55½c.; 6,111 ℔s. manufactured, 56½c.; 2,997 ℔s. manufactured, 31c.; 27,724 ℔s. strip, 25c.; 2,762 ℔s. strip, 27c.; 14,136 ℔s., strip, 27c.; 21,276 ℔s. strip, 28c.; 1,023 ℔s. manufactured, ½c.; 119 ℔s. manufactured, 30c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 850 bbls., at 29c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—An active business was transacted, to-day, at buoyant rates: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.¼13¾d.; Corn, 12d.@12½d.; Beef, 6s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d., and by steamer, 60s.; Tallow, 30s.; Oil, 40s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ bbl.: Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Tallow at 32s. 6d ₩ ton. For an Irish port direct, two barks with Grain, in bulk, at 12d.@12½d. ₩ bushel. For Rotterdam, Rye, (7,000 bushels,) in ship's bags at 11d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, 18c.@20c. ₩ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 319 tons, to Cadiz, light pipe staves at $40, and heavy do., at $45; a brig, 200 tons, from Lisbon to Rio Grande, salt, 30s.; a ship, 1,190 tons, at Boston, from Philadelphia to San Francisco, coal, $15; a schooner, 2,250 bbls., to the Windward, 80c.; two British schooners to Demerara, 80c., and back from Turk's Islands to New-York, salt, 9c.; a brig, 227, and one 250 tons, to north side Cuba and back, sugar 40c., and molasses $2 75; a British brig, 147 tons, to Xibara, 80c.; a ship, 870 tons, from Montevideo to England, one to Maranham, ship *Arey*, 1,737 tons, to San Francisco, ship *Messenger*, 1,350 tons to same port, and ship *Isaac Jeanes*, 843 tons, to same port; a brig, 248 tons, and one, 298 tons, to Turk's Islands and back, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Fanchon; or, The Cricket.

WALLACK'S—Orange Blossoms—The Young Actress—The Returned Volunteer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Night Dancers.

WINTER GARDEN—Prof. Anderson.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no later intelligence from the Army of the Potomac this evening. We have, however, the important announcement that President LINCOLN went up the James River on Tuesday, on a visit to Gen. MCCLELLAN. He was accompanied from Washington by Gen. NAGLEE, who, with Gen. PORTER, recently arrived with dispatches for the Government. The public will, no doubt, soon be apprised of the meaning of this visit.

Our Washington correspondent announces the discovery by the Government of a great rebel conspiracy, which was to have burst upon the country simultaneously with the great battles before Richmond. A rising was expected to take place in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland, and JEFF. DAVIS, in the confusion, was to march on Washington. The first part of the plan—the defeat of Gen. MCCLELLAN—failed, however, and, consequently, the rest was not attempted.

Maj. TRUMBULL, of the First Connecticut Artillery, has arrived in Washington, and is fast recovering from an attack of the Chickahominy fever and from the fatigues of the recent battles. He states that the First Connecticut Artillery had charge of all the siege guns of the army during MCCLELLAN's masterly retreat, and saved every one of them. The guns were placed in position on five different occasions during the retreat, and the advancing columns of the enemy thereby held in check until the position which the Commanding General designed to secure was gained. The loss of the enemy on Tuesday from our siege guns and from all the artillery, which was well posted, in Maj. TRUMBULL's opinion, far exceeds our own loss. The First Connecticut Artillery received the thanks of the Commanding General for their skill and courage in saving the siege guns of the army.

The rebel Gen. JACKSON is likely to obtain a reputation for ubiquity equal to that enjoyed by BEAUREGARD. A gentleman of Kansas, who arrived in Boston on Tuesday, states that the Government had received information from a scout, who had never been deceived, that the rebel Gen. JACKSON was in the Shenandoah Valley at the time he was reported to be in front of Richmond, attacking the right wing of our army. The scout had seen him on that day, and could not have been misled as to the identity of the rebel commander.

From July 1 to July 4, when the truth became more accurately known, Memphis was agitated by the most exciting rumors from Southern sources, regarding affairs before Richmond. Some had it that the city had been surrendered, and on the other hand it was positively stated that Gen. BRAGG had received dispatches from Gen. LEE announcing that, by the aid of JACKSON, he had turned MCCLELLAN's right wing, and that the National army was in full retreat. The Memphis papers of July 3 published the following dispatch, which furnishes full and conclusive evidence that the Government had early and detailed reports of Gen. MCCLELLAN's movements, which it withheld from the people of this section:

CORINTH, Tuesday, July 1.

Official dispatches received at HALLECK's headquarters state that MCCLELLAN had a fight on the 27th. At last accounts the affair was an advantage to us—at least equally balanced. Reports of MCCLELLAN being routed and cut to pieces have no foundation in fact.

The first reliable accounts of the battles on the Peninsula, our readers will remember, were published in the TIMES of July 3, so that the people of Memphis had intelligence from official sources a day or two earlier than it was promulgated here.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal*, of July 7, learns that a meeting of the Governors of the loyal States has just been held at the Angier House, Cleveland, for consultation and coöperation in the matters appertaining to their positions and duties.

An enthusiastic meeting to pledge all the resources of the people to the Goverment was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. Patriotic letters were read from Senators WILMOT and COWAN, and from J. W. FORNEY.

The ship *Western Empire*, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She has on freight 1,800 hogsheads sugar, 292 bales cotton, and 105 bales of moss.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Stono Inlet, S. C., July 1, has this very improbable piece of intelligence: "A rumor prevails here, creating great excitement, that the rebel battery on James Island has been attacked to-day by the Federal troops under the command of Gen. STEVENS. The fighting, it is reported, commenced shortly after 8 A. M., and at the present moment (3 o'clock) is said to be still going on."

The Grenada (Memphis) *Appeal* of the 27th says that a steamer arrived in a Southern port about the 23d, with 8,500 stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition. The *Nashville* arrived safely out. Several other ships, it says, were *en route* for rebel ports, and have probably arrived [illegible]. Two schooners had arrived with salt and assorted merchandise.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to change the place of holding the U. S. Circuit Court for Western Tennessee, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. A bill was also reported from the Judiciary Committee to amend the act to prohibit the Slave-trade, so as to authorize the President to make arrangements with foreign countries, and especially with Denmark, for the colonization of recaptured Africans. A bill to provide for the employment of persons of African descent in building intrenchments, and for other war purposes, was introduced from the Military Committee. A bill to provide another punishment for treason was introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution introduced several days ago, in relation to the quorum of the Senate, was laid on the table, after some debate. The Naval Grade bill was passed. The Post-route bill, providing for a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville, was passed. The bill introduced on Tuesday by Mr. WILSON, amendatory of the act of 1795, authorizing the President to call out Militia, &c., was taken up, and was debated at considerable length. Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered an amendment, in effect authorizing the enrollment of colored persons in the service of the Government. Mr. KING, of New-York, wished to amend by authorizing the employment of colored persons only in building intrenchments, &c., and declaring such persons so employed free. Objections were advanced by Messrs. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, CARLILE, of Virginia, and other Border-State men. The subject was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, the bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers and the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, was passed. A Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill was asked for. The Senate joint resolution in regard to the pay of Senators elected after the commencement of the Congressional term, was passed. The Senate joint resolution providing for the publication of contracts weekly in the Washington papers was also passed. The Senate bill supplementary to the District of Columbia emancipation act, making certain regulations in regard to nonresidents, was passed after considerable opposition. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic State Committee met at Albany yesterday, but did no business of public importance which has yet been divulged. A Conference meeting was held in the afternoon, which was attended by Tammany, Mozart and "Union" men, and during which the determination was expressed to sink all local differences and present a "harmonious, unbroken front" at the State Convention.

A letter from Gen. COUCH to his family, in Taunton, Mass., dated at City Point, July 2, states that his command had arrived at that place, and were then in excellent condition. They were in the front and greatly exposed during the terrific fighting of Tuesday. His troops behaved nobly. the Thirty-sixth New-York took rebel colors at the point of the bayonet. Gen. COUCH had a horse twice shot under him and his coat was torn by a ball.

Intelligence has been received in Columbus that Maj. LAWSON, of the Third Ohio Regiment, with ten of his men, were captured by guerrillas while scouting in Northern Alabama. All of them were hung.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with great spirit in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Salutes from the *Minnesota*, *Dacotah* and other vessels of war in the harbor hailed the day, and a procession, under the auspices of the Union Association, after marching through the principal streets, went to the Opera House, where a large audience was assembled. Among those present were Col. SANDERS, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin; Major SMITH, of the First Delaware, and Col. D. W. WARDROP, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, and Brig.-Gen. VIELE, Military Governor of Norfolk. Gen. VIELE made a brief address, and was followed by the orator of the day, Hon. H. T. SAUNDERS, of Wisconsin. A brilliant display of fireworks in the evening concluded the celebration.

The new United States Military Hospital at Newark, N. J., was declared ready for 700 inmates yesterday. Assistant-Surgeon JANEWAY, U. S. A., is in charge, and will be assisted by Drs. CROSS and BALDWIN, of Newark. There are now about 45 inmates, and about 400 more are on the way. We publish in another column a full description of the buildings and contents.

The Coroner's Jury, summoned to investigate the cause of the recent accident on the New-Jersey Railroad, near Newark, has absolved the Company from all blame, as will be seen by the following verdict: "That CHARLES W. TAFT came to his death on the evening of the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock, by being thrown from the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad, said cars being thrown from the track by a cow lying thereon; and, while the Jury exculpate the Railroad Company from all censure, they would respectfully call the attention of the Common Council to an open violation of the ordinance prohibiting cattle running at large in the City of Newark." This accident has been the most serious one that has occurred on the New-Jersey Railroad for many years.

The Seventeenth Annual Commencement of St. John's College, at Fordham, took place yesterday, and was very largely attended. Vicar-General WM. STARRS presided, in the absence of Archbishop HUGHES, and a large number of the clergy were in attendance. The graduating class numbered thirteen.

An important decision in the case of the schooner *Julia* and cargo has just been rendered by Judge SPRAGUE, in Boston. The law of prize requires captors to send in the master of the captured vessel if possible. But by some mistake or oversight of Flag Officers of the Navy Department itself, our naval officers have merely been directed to send in "two of the captured crew." When the *Julia* was taken, the commanding officer of the *Cambridge*, who captured her, complied with these instructions by sending in two of the crew, but did not send the master. No claimants appeared. The *Julia* and her cargo appeared, on the face of her papers, to be neutral property, although there was some evidence tending to show a secret transfer just before sailing, and a suspicion existed (but there was no proof) that she was sold to rebels. Judge SPRAGUE held that, in view of the omission of the Government and the captors to furnish the master's testimony, he must grant the delay of a year and a day for the claimants to appear, before ordering a condemnation.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, the death of EDWARD C. WEST, late Surrogate of this County, was noticed, and the Court adjourned.

There was extraordinary excitement in Wall-street yesterday in the markets for Gold, Foreign Exchange and Stocks. The price of Gold reached 117 ₩ cent., and upon this Foreign Bills ran up to 128@129 on London, and the price of Stocks, generally, advanced from ½ to 2 ₩ cent.

Influenced by the rapid rise in the price of Gold and of Sterling Exchange Bills, the market for Breadstuffs was unusually active yesterday, as exporters were buying freely; prices of Flour advanced 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@3c., and Corn, 1½c.@2c. ₩ bushel. The day's receipts comprised 20,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn; the sales (including several large lots to arrive) amounted to 48,500 bbls. Flour, 400,000 bushels Wheat, 243,000 bushels Corn, and 24,000 bushels Rye; and the freight engagements (nearly all for British ports) included 15,000 bbls. Flour, 275,000 bush. Wheat, and 50,000 bushels of other kinds of Grain. Reducing the Flour to Wheat at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, these figures indicate the following as the result (in round numbers) of the day's movements in the articles named:

	Bushels.
Receipts equal to	268,000
Sales equal to	909,000
Exports equal to	400,000

The exports from this port during the week ending on Thursday comprised 97,500 bbls. Flour, 620,000 bushels Wheat, 199,000 bushels Corn, and 25,500 bushels Rye. The sales of Sugars, yesterday, were again large, and at a further improvement. Spices and Tallow were active and advancing. Whisky was in fair request, and was a shade dearer. Provisions were moderately inquired for, generally; Pork was cheaper. Prices of Spirits Turpentine were higher. Cotton was decidedly firmer, yet not very brisk, owing in part to the scarcity of desirable lots. The changes in the other branches of trade were not important.

The Intervention Panic.

The panic-mongers are doing a pretty good business just now. They have convinced Wall-street at least that foreign intervention is certain to take place immediately, and that the end of the rebellion is therefore indefinitely postponed. Some of these pleasant patriots accomplish their object by depreciating the Government currency—others by damaging the Administration: but quite a large proportion of them will not be satisfied until their predictions have secured their own fulfillment.

Nine-tenths of all this talk is moonshine. The chances of "foreign intervention" have doubtless been somewhat increased by recent events before Richmond; but we see no reason whatever for believing that this intervention will come in any shape which will seriously affect the fortunes of the war. There has never been, in any influential quarter, any talk of any other intervention than what is implied in an offer of *mediation:* and Lord PALMERSTON has, within the last ten days, repeated what he has often said before, that, great as are the sufferings of the laboring classes in consequence of the rebellion, "*interference in America can now only aggravate matters.*" This has been the uniform language of both the English and French Governments, and of all persons officially connected with either. There has never been the slightest hint of an armed intervention—or of any steps which could possibly be regarded as hostile, or even officious, by our Government. The utmost that has been suggested in any quarter, has been that, whenever it could be done with a prospect of good results, England and France would very gladly offer their *friendly* services to promote the restoration of peace between the North and South.

Even if they were to do this to-morrow, we do not see how any harm could result from it. It would not change in the least the relations of the two contending parties. Even if they were to recognize the Southern Confederacy as *de facto* independent—which, however, they cannot do without the most flagrant disregard of the plainest principles of international law and of their own uniform usage—they would not thereby augment its power of resisting our Government. Nor would they delay by an hour the fall of the rebel capital.

It may be said they will break the blockade, and in other ways give active and material aid to the rebel cause. To do this would be simply *to declare war* against the United States. Those who suppose that either England or France is ready for this, must know little of the reasons that decide the action of great nations. Both know very well that such a declaration, or any action equivalent to it, could have but one result. The war thus begun would be waged, with all the power we could command, at any sacrifice and so long as we had a dollar or a man to spare. They could unquestionably inflict upon us the most terrible injuries,—but this fact is by no means sufficient to determine their action. They would also bring down upon themselves the most serious disasters, and would entail upon their people the undying hatred and the relentless hostility of the United States. They have too just an appreciation of the resources of a new country, and the energies of a people who have made this continent what it is within a century, lightly to incur this hazard. They must experience some greater necessity than the lack of cotton before they will seek relief by such a resort.

The *Saturday Review*, which has been from the beginning among the most bitter and venomous foes of our Government, protests in the strongest terms against any intervention whatever, friendly or otherwise, jointly with France or by the English Government alone. It declares that it could not possibly do any good—that it would only exasperate still further the people of the United States, and render the prospect of peace more remote than ever; and that the mere chance of a war with America would involve far greater calamities than follow the loss of cotton. It says, also, that whatever might be the feeling of the people of Lyons in view of war, it would meet with no encouragement from the workmen of Lancashire; and that past experience in the Crimea, in China and in Mexico, does not encourage England either to join or follow France in foreign intervention of any kind. These sentiments are just and sound, and come from a quarter openly friendly to the rebel cause.

We have no fears of foreign intervention. We apprehend no troubles from abroad with which the skillful and masterly diplomacy of Secretary SEWARD will not safely and successfully deal. And we trust the attention of our people will not be diverted, by these false and mischievous alarms, from the real task that lies before them. The one thing needful is to take Richmond—to disperse and destroy the army which holds it. Whenever that is done, we shall hear nothing more of foreign intervention in the interest of secession.

SENATE DEBATE ON ARMING SLAVES.—The question of employing negroes as soldiers or as military laborers was again up in the Senate yesterday, and the debate upon it was very interesting. Senators GRIMES, SHERMAN, FESSENDEN, RICE and WILSON spoke strongly in favor of arming the slaves; Senators SAULSBURY and CARLILE opposed it; Senator COLLAMER argued that the laws confined the militia to white men; Senator DAVIS opposed employing negroes as soldiers, but would use them as laborers; and Senator KING, of this State, proposed to receive into the service persons of African descent, "for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or other camp service or labor for which they are fitted." The question was treated entirely in its practical bearings; and with a view to legislation for filling up the new requisition of troops called for by the President. The speakers were very serious; and their views were evidently greatly affected by the recent rebel doings on the Peninsula. There was strong opposition to what was called the "white-kid-gloved," "rose-water" mode of conducting the war; and Mr. SHERMAN argued that we "could not fight against savages unless we became [illegible] savage ourselves," and that "rather than that the Union should be destroyed, he would organize a great army of black men, and desolate every Southern State." Other speakers were not behind this in strength of expression or in determination to adopt any and every means to put down the rebellion. To the proposition of the Senators from New-York and Kentucky, there certainly can be no reasonable objection. There is a vast amount of military labor on which the slaves in the districts occupied by our army might be employed, and the doing of which by our troops has in some places terribly affected their health and general sanitary condition, and quite unfitted whole regiments for the proper duties of the field. The lines upon lines of prodigious earthworks, constructed before Corinth by our gallant Western soldiers, and the hard labor of which sent thousands of them to their graves in those dismal swamps, should all have been built by the slaves of the insolent rebels of West Tennessee, who were within easy reach, but who, by HALLECK's Order No. 3, were excluded from the lines. So in South Carolina, so in New-Orleans, on the Mississippi, in the Valley of Virginia, and elsewhere. There is enough military work, other than fighting to be done, to employ all the rebel slaves we now have, or are likely to catch for some time. We believe that, just now, it would be better to employ them in this work than to use them as soldiers, for which plenty of far more efficient men can be found. This would be a good point to begin with, and to stop at, at present. And to use them in this way our military commanders should be promptly authorized and ordered.

Secretary of War.

A very fierce crusade has been opened upon Secretary STANTON. Journals of all sorts, those which have been most clamorous, as well as others which have been more serviceable, in support of the Government, demand his instant removal. Perhaps they will get it, and perhaps not. Much of their abuse passes over Mr. STANTON's head and lights on the President. Probably that is the intention of some among them, though we believe they do not propose to remove the President.

We do not propose to take part in this high contest. Mr. STANTON has probably not proved wholly impeccable or infallible in his office, but the President will be quite as likely to know about his shortcomings and wrongdoings as anybody else. We would take his judgment in the premises quite as soon as the *Herald's*, and we propose to leave the matter, so far as we are concerned, wholly to his action.

One suggestion, however, we shall take the liberty of making. If we *are* to have a new Secretary of War, *let us have a man who knows something about war.* In times of peace a politician may discharge the duties of that office well enough; in times of war he cannot. Nine-tenths of all our troubles since the rebellion broke out, have grown out of the fact that the man who has had active charge of the whole war movement has known nothing whatever about it. He has known nothing about armies, nothing about tactics, nothing about strategy—nothing, either practically or theoretically, about any department of the vast machine which he has been required to work. It would have been miraculous if, under such circumstances, we had not had blunder upon blunder and disaster after disaster.

We beg the President, if we are to have a new Secretary of War, to give us a Soldier—one who knows what war is and how it is to be carried on. We shall then have some guarantee for intelligence and practical efficiency in this, which is just now the most important and responsible department of the public service. If Mr. STANTON is to be removed, the country will be reassured, and the public interest greatly promoted, by making Gen. MCCLELLAN his successor. Even those who cavil at his leadership in the field, do not question his mastery of the art of war.

Ill-Timed and Mischievous.

Senator CHANDLER has moved a call for copies of all correspondence between the Executive Department and Gen. MCCLELLAN. He does this avowedly for the purpose of fastening upon one or the other the responsibility for the recent disaster before Richmond; and he accompanied his motion by the most ill-timed and intemperate denunciations of both.

We hope this motion will not be pressed. If it is, we hope it will not be passed. And if the call is made, we hope the President will decline to answer it. This is not the time for such dissensions. They cannot effect the slightest good, and are certain to do very great mischief. Suppose Mr. CHANDLER should succeed in proving that the President is responsible for the repulse at Richmond; what does he propose to do about it? Will he appoint a new President? Will Congress, or the Senate, or Mr. CHANDLER himself take command of the armies of the United States? He must know that Mr. LINCOLN is President, and that the country must rely upon him to carry it through this war. And he ought to know that whoever tries to destroy public confidence in him, does his best to weaken the Government, and aid the rebels.

Suppose, on the other hand, Gen. MCCLELLAN should be shown to have made mistakes; does Mr. CHANDELR propose to depose him? How will he bring about that result,—and what officer will he put in his place? Does he know of any officer who has not made mistakes during this war? Or has he some patent mode of securing Generals against the possibility of error? Does he know of any officer in the service who can fight 200,000 men with 100,000? Or can he name another who could save an army from destruction when menaced in front, flank and rear, as MCCLELLAN's was ten days ago?

Mr. CHANDLER may think he is rendering the country a service by plunging it into these bitter quarrels about the merits of men, while the Union cause just hovers on the brink of ruin. But he is very much mistaken. He is merely stirring up strife and dissension where thorough and hearty union is required. He is fanning the flame of party, when every consideration of the public good demand the united action of all loyal men. He is giving aid and comfort to the men in the Northern States whose hearts have been from the beginning in sympathy with the rebels, and who are now doing everything they can to aid them by creating distrust of the Government in the Northern States. Nothing could be more ill-timed and mischievous than such endeavors.

The Summer Campaign not Ended.

There is no more common impression than that the army has reached the close of military operations for the Summer. The force of MCCLELLAN, having gained an elevated and wholesome position upon the banks of the James, within easy reach of transport and gunboat, will, it is assumed, need months of rest to regain the vigor and numbers necessary to carry on the war; and that while the three hundred thousand men just called to the field are making their way thither, there will be a practical suspension of arms.

It is curious how little currency this idea, so universal elsewhere, finds in the army itself. Gen. MCCLELLAN, in speech and order, assures his men that with a brief delay he will be ready to lead them into action. Rank and file talk with the utmost confidence of entering Richmond in a very few days. The whole army is eager for fight. It has acquired thorough self-reliance as the fruit of its week's work in battle and victory; it has acquired exhaustless confidence in its leaders. Emerging from the pestiferous swamps about the Chickahominy, it enjoys the invigorating air of the uplands. Its physical as well as moral tone is thus improved; no undertaking is too great for men who have been so greatly tried; they only demand action.

Nor is there anything in the general position of affairs which need prevent an early compliance with this demand. All the losses of the successive battles which ended on the 1st inst., were counterbalanced at the time by the gain of the new and better position on the James; a gain which added to the effective force of the army the corps of Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, previously wasted upon the wardership of the railroad; and which also added the squadron of gunboats, equivalent of itself to a reinforcement of fifty thousand men. What the gunboats may not do, now that the energetic and capable WILKES commands them, we hardly venture to say. To these new elements of strength must be added the large accessions of troops from BURNSIDE's and HUNTER's Departments, and we discover that the army before Richmond is twice as formidable in every respect as it was before the encounter at Mechanicsville. All the odds are now turned in its favor. A very brief period for rest and reorganization, and the fate of Richmond is assured. All the rebels can do in the same short interval to repair their own tremendous losses can bear no proportion to what has been already done for MCCLELLAN. He is in all respects the master of the situation. He will move shortly, and move surely; so shortly and surely that it need be no matter of surprise if the anniversary of Bull Run find our army in the rebel Capital.

Turning the Flank on Vicksburgh—Butler's Prestidigitation.

Gen. BUTLER, having straightened up things generally in New-Orleans, has, it seems, set to straightening the Mississippi River. It was ALPHONSO, of Castile, we believe, who thought he could have given Providence some useful hints, had he been consulted in the framing of things. Gen. BUTLER goes a step further, and is determined to improve what *is* done: so he starts by mending the crooked ways of the Father of Waters. The story, as it comes to us, is so odd an affair, that we hardly know whether to believe it or not; but it reports that a canal is being cut across the neck of land opposite Vicksburgh, which will take the Mississippi several miles out of its present route, and leave Vicksburgh an inland town. It is well known that directly opposite this point the Mississippi makes an easterly bend of fourteen miles, returns on itself, and leaves a narrow peninsula of about three-quarters of a mile in breadth. Across the neck of the peninsula it is that the canal is being cut. Several thousand negroes are reported to have been at work on it for some time, and when completed, as it is to be immediately, it is expected that the Mississippi will leave its present bed, and cut a wide channel during high water; while Vicksburgh, from being a river town, will wake up and find itself half a dozen miles off in the interior!

Such is the *bizarre* story, more like a tale than a sober reality, that comes to us. But what is the object of this high piece of prestidigitation? *There* we own up to being completely stumped. They can hardly expect to take Vicksburgh *by water* after they have removed the Mississippi half-a-dozen miles away from it. That would be too much like the Hibernian jury on the question of building a new jail, which resolved: First—That the materials of the *old* jail be employed in constructing the *new* one; and 2d—That the old jail shall *not* be taken down until the new one be finished. Gen. BUTLER is hardly the man to make a practical bull of that kind, and yet meanwhile FARRAGUT is firing away at Vicksburgh with his gunboats, as if he *expected* to take it by water. We have no doubt there is sound common sense (of the *un*common kind,) in the scheme; but for the present it is a greater mystification than anything HERRMANN or HOUDIN can show. Meantime, what will the "guardians of civilization" say? If throwing a few rocks into Charleston harbor raised such a howl, what will it be when they hear we have been turning rivers out of their courses?

THE CONFISCATION DEAD LOCK.—The Senate has taken refuge from the perplexities of confiscation in another Committee of Conference. The House bill is too peremptory and stringent for the views of the Senators; the Senate bill is too lenient and impracticable for the sense of the House. Neither body shows the slightest disposition to recede. The vote by which the Senate, on Tuesday, declined doing so, showed the Chamber to be two to one against concession. Evidently the best thing to do in the circumstances is to dismiss the subject altogether. The policy, however modified, is a doubtful one. The measure is vindictive rather than preventive, and so offends a prime element of the doctrine of punishments. And Government, while it is known to have this unexercised power of confiscation in its hands, operates as effectually upon the fears of doubtful rebels as if the power were embodied in a statute. These plain considerations, added to the deficient time, and the apparently irreconcileable breach between the two branches of Congress, strongly suggest the wisdom of passing the business by. If the discussion must be had, the cool weather of the Winter session will serve better.

DEAD OR ALIVE?—The weight of evidence now seems to be that the rebel JACKSON was not killed during the late engagements on the Peninsula. The news of the event came to us from so many sources that it seemed indisputable. It was affirmed by correspondents, confirmed by prisoners, put beyond reasonable doubt by the assertions of the Richmond Press; and the only other items of proof needed to make the chain of evidence perfect, were the account of his obsequies and the certificate of the officiating undertaker. But the correspondents were deceived; the rebel prisoners labored under a mistake; and the Richmond Press, as usual, got the thing all wrong. There is little doubt that he is still alive; for though the proof on this point is negative rather than positive, it is very strong; and, positively, he is also reported to have been within the past week at various localities in Virginia. The same authorities that gave us his death, gave at the same time the death of Gen. Palmetto RHETT, and the mortal wounding of Gen. ANDERSON; but, though it were well that both these infamous rebel leaders were disposed of, there is even less reason to credit the tale of their taking off than that of JACKSON's. Still more grievous is it to be compelled to discredit, and in this case to discredit utterly, the fourth item in the batch of telegraphic news that reached here on the Fourth of July, to wit: that Gen. MAGRUDER—the whisky-bloated, blustering, profane fop and bully, MAGRUDER—was a prisoner in our hands. The news was good, and, it seems, too good to be correct. There is no doubt concerning the mistake in this case, as, were MAGRUDER in our hands, it would be quite impossible to conceal the fact for a day. He is still destroying rebel liquor, and is, doubtless, swaggering and swearing more than ever. Thus all the reports we had of the killing or capturing of rebel Generals, during the bloody week, appear to be untrue. The statements on this matter, that reached us, were unusually inaccurate. But still they are minor mistakes compared with the immense canards on which the rebels yet feed as to the fate of our Generals.

SENATOR SIMMONS' SEAT.—The Senate, by referring to the Judiciary Committee the resolution expelling Mr. SIMMONS, has decided to retain that Rhode Island Senator in his seat. Very well. Each House is to judge of the qualifications of its members, and if the Senate is more at ease in the company of flagrant jobbers and speculators, there is no reason why the Senate should not have that particular solace. But with what grace, after the passage of the bill making such things little better than felony, can Mr. SIMMONS persist in taking part in the deliberations of Congress?

The Stevens Battery—Liberal Offer.

The following alternative propositions have been made by Mr. STEVENS to the Government:

Hon. John P. Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, United States Senate:

SIR: As the Honorable Secretary of the Navy has reported to Congress against finishing the Stevens Battery on the plans proposed by me, I have now to propose, either that the Government pay me the amount advanced by my brother and myself, and finish the vessel on such plans as they think best, relieving me of all responsibility; or else that they release to me their claim to the vessel, and I will finish it at my own risk and expense within eighteen months, under a penalty of $100,000, and the Government can take it after it is finished, if, in their opinion, it is a success, at the amount estimated for its completion, viz.: $783,294.

E. A. STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.

In a subsequent letter to the Committees on Naval Affairs, Mr. STEVENS quotes the report of the late Board to show that, with certain modifications, his vessel will make an efficient steam battery, and cites the individual reports of the members of that Board to prove that all the required modifications can be made without alteration of the parts already built.

On the eve of possible complications with European Powers, and without a single iron-clad vessel of the size or approaching the speed of the European mailed vessels, either afloat or under contract, we do not see how Congress can possibly avoid some speedy and final action in this matter.

If Congress should now decline to save the half million of dollars and years of time already invested in this vessel, by refusing to finish it themselves, and should then adjourn without giving Mr. STEVENS the opportunity for which he prays, to finish it at his own cost and risk, then the public will learn at last, and set down for future reference, the remarkable fact that this Government, through the influence of the Navy Department, is determined *not to have the ship*, good or bad, risk or no risk, on any terms.

To our Soldiers—About Bathing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit an experienced person to add a word of military hygiene to your judicious remarks of yesterday on the conduct of soldiers regarding their health, especially in the hot season.

Every heated or exhausted person naturally expects refreshing effects from a bath in cool water. This is a radical mistake, induced, indeed, by the momentary first effect of cold water; but every soldier, pedestrian, or other traveller, ought to know the fact that nothing really cools the body and restores the system but the removal of the sediment, if I can call it so, of perspiration and dust—the oily and saline bodies which clog the pores—and additional restoration of the action of the skin.

Scrubbing one's self with soap, near the water, not in it, and subsequent rubbing of the whole body with a brush, or the next best substitute, is the true ablution of the exhausted soldier. I have known even a piece of brick advantageously used as a substitute for a brush.

Soap, brush and water, not cold, are the elements of efficacious ablution, and, as a matter of course, approaching these elements as near as possible is the next best thing.

If no soap is to be had, use at least the brush; if no brush, use flannel. Let soldiers rub one another. It is a refreshing, jovial occupation.

Bathing in cool water, when the body is exhausted and unfit to react, is very dangerous. This injudicious bathing killed thousands upon thousands of Northern soldiers in the early wars with Italy and during the Crusades. The great Emperor FREDERICK fell a victim to this longing of a heated, exhausted, parched and be-dusted warrior after a march in a hot climate.

Let at least every soldier now in the South try what is here urgently recommended. He will find the restorative effects at once.

The commanders, the Captains and Lieutenants, Surgeons, and even Chaplains, ought to take this matter in hand. It is no trifle. It is substantial good advice, concerning the health of the army, on whose health and robustness so many sacred interests now depend. The more difficult is it to counteract what appears an instinctive longing, the more earnestly they ought to take the matter in hand.

If our Sanitary Committees should publish cards of sanitary advice, this ought to be one of the items which they urge upon the soldiers:

Soap, brush, water not much below 70° Fahrenheit, and a short rest after a fatiguing march, before their application.

If no water or soap can be had, even dry rubbing of the whole body, and a short exposure to the air, has a good, though a much more limited effect.

The cold water of the mountain streams in Western Virginia, however grateful for drinking, is very dangerous for bathing.

A regular good swimming, in proper season, is a different thing. L.

[Cut this out, and send it to your friends in the army.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Great Rebel Conspiracy Exploded.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS

THE DOOR AGAIN OPEN TO SPECULATORS.

Debate in the Senate on the Employment of Negroes in the War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

A REBEL CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

Evidences have reached the Government of a well-planned rebel conspiracy, of a most extended character, which was to have burst upon the country simultaneously with the battles at Richmond. The rebel leaders confidently relied on shaking off McCLELLAN and annihilating his army by their immensely superior numbers, and this success was to be immediately followed by a rising in Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, and the advance of JEFF. DAVIS upon Washington in the midst of the confusion. The families of rebel officials who are living in Kentucky, while their heads are in position in Richmond, were fully informed of the scheme, and in their boldness and imprudence let it out. The facts were communicated to the War Department and to Gen. BOYLE, of Kentucky, and preparations were made to defeat the movement; but the utter failure of the rebels to break the power of the Union army now threatening Richmond make it impossible for them to put their plan in motion.

THE DOOR OPENED TO SPECULATION.

The determination of the War Department to place the entire control of the new enlistments in the hands of the Governors of States, in the matter of ordnance stores, clothing, subsistence, &c., till mustered into the United States service, opens the door to infinite speculating contracts and frauds that the Government has, by legislation, worked itself clear of. All the States will be competitors against each other, in the market, and exorbitant prices will be put on all military goods. Mr. HOLT, whose experience has made him so familiar with this subject, thinks that the profligacy of the past will be exceeded under the State Administrations, competing against each other.

GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

The Washington *Star*, of this evening, says: "We have now at Front Royal quite a division of Gen. POPE's army."

A LETTER FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The correspondence between the War Department and Gen. McCLELLAN, was, to-day, transmitted to the House, in response to a resolution of inquiry. Gen. McCLELLAN says, in the course of his explanations:

"Those who have originated the false statements concerning the White House yard and spring, are in fact, as stated in my dispatch of the 7th inst., enemies of this army and the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon-General, and caused him to make official statements which, upon examination, prove to be unfounded in fact, and which are disrespectful to his superior officer. They have unnecessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the Commander and the Medical Director of this army in the midst of the most arduous duties."

CONGRESS.

Congress preserves its constitutional existence with difficulty. Before the week expires there will be no quorum present.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

The Republican members, between 50 and 60, comprising both Senators and Representatives, held an adjourned meeting to-night at the Capital. Dr. SHERMAN, of New-York, was Chairman, and SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, of Maine, Secretary. Remarks were made by Messrs. STEARNS, POTTER, KELLOGG, of Illinois, ARNOLD, LANE, of Kansas, and DAWES, when, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee of five members of the House and an equal number of Senators to prepare an address to be submitted to an adjourned meeting Saturday evening.

REBEL BOMBAST.

A late copy of the Richmond *Examiner* says that "the rebels could certainly cut off McCLELLAN's retreat, but it would be far better to prevent him receiving further supplies, and starve him into a capitulation." It remarks: "Fill up our armies and prepare for a contest as long as our enemy may choose to urge it, and let it be as energetic as we can make it."

A NOBLE DISTRICT.

The district represented by Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, has now 15,000 troops in the field, and he will, immediately on the adjournment of Congress, return to Chicago and aid in promptly filling the call of the President for additional troops.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

By the recent Postal Convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th of June, 1862, the following rates of postage are established:

First—The single-letter rate (*inland* three cents and *sea* seven cents) is ten cents per half ounce, and for each fraction over, an additional rate, and prepayment is required. This applies to all letters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea.

Second—On all letters received from Mexico by sea, the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States Post-office at which they are mailed to their destination, either three or ten cents per single rate. This is to be collected on delivery.

Third—On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, when not conveyed by sea, the United States domestic postage only of three or ten cents the single rate is to be charged. This must be prepaid at the mailing office on letters sent, and collected at the office of delivery on letters received.

Fourth—The sea rate on printed matter sent to Mexico is one cent for each newspaper, and one cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce on all magazines and periodicals, publications and other printed matter; and this is to be added when sent by sea to our usual inland rate of postage, and this combined rate must be prepaid at the mailing office in the United States. When sent by land, the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged, and prepaid at the mailing office.

Fifth—On all such printed matter received from Mexico only our usual inland postage is to be collected, and this must be paid, in all cases, on delivery at the office of address.

Sixth—These regulations must be strictly observed, as no accounts are kept with the Mexican Postal Department.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The recently published dispatch from Capt. CRAVEN to Commodore FARRAGUT, mentioned the preparations of the rebels to annoy our fleet by a battery in the vicinity of Ellis Cliffs and Rodney, Miss. Acting-Master CROCKER communicates the particulars of an encounter on the morning of the 26th.

"When we were attacked by a battery of apparently two or four 6-pounders, concealed in the thicket under the bluff. Their first shot, from a distance of not more than two hundred yards, took effect in the *Sarah Bruin*, injuring two of her crew severely. Three other shots, fired at almost the same distance, fell short, when a round of grape from the *Sarah Bruin*, and a shell from the *Kensington*, both of which were dropped with great accuracy into the midst of the smoke of their guns, silenced them completely. Both the *Sarah Bruin* and the *Kensington*, together with the riflemen from all the vessels, continued firing till the curve round the turn brought them out of range, and enabled the *Horace Beals* to open fire with her battery, which she did with great animation, and the thicket was shelled until all vessels were out of range."

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. W. F. SMITH, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier-General. The nomination had been pending since August last. It is known that he has been acting as Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the Army of the Potomac.

The resignation of Col. THOMAS F. GANET, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McCLELLAN, has been accepted by the President, to take effect the 5th inst.

Maj. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, Jr., of the First New-York Artillery, will report to Gen. McCLELLAN.

Assistant-Surgeon JOSEPH R. SMITH will report in person to the Surgeon-General, for duty in his office.

Assistant-Surgeon CLINTON WAGNER, assigned to duty in Washington, to take charge of the general hospital in Judiciary-square.

Assistant-Surgeon J. C. NICKEE will report in person, for duty, to the Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Blackman will report for duty to the commanding officer of the army of the Potomac.

Brigade-Surgeon Edward McDonnell will report for duty to Major-Gen. Sigel.

Brigade-Surgeons Charles Allen and Thomas B. Catlin will report for duty to the commanding officer, Department of the South.

Surgeon Wiertz is relieved from duty as a member of the Army Medical Board of this city, and will report thence by letter for duty to the commanding officer, Department of the Mississippi.

Brigade-Surgeon DORR will report to the Medical Director of the Military District of Washington, to take charge of the hospitals of this city.

SECESSION PRISONERS.

A number of secession prisoners reached Washington, to-day, and the Government was disgraced by a generous "wineing" of them by Secessionists in our midst. It should be the costliest wine ever bought by domestic traitors.

A SERENADE.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE, of Indiana, is to be serenaded to-night, at the National.

A CORRESPONDENT RELIEVED.

SAM. WILKESON, of the *Tribune*, whose recent letters from the army of the Potomac have so much surprised his friends and the journal he represented, has been granted leave of absence. He is in Washington, on his way to his farm in the interior of New-York.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to change the place of holding the Circuit Court of the United States, so far as the District of West Tennessee is concerned. Passed.

Mr. FOSTER also reported from the same Committee a bill amendatory of the act to prohibit the Slave-trade.

The bill authorizes the President to make arrangements with foreign Governments, and especially with Denmark, for the colonization of captured Africans.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the employment of persons of African descent, building intrenchments and for other war purposes.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill to declare another punishment for the crime of treason. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the resolution in relation to a quorum of the Senate was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN urged the passage of the resolution as a matter of necessity, and to relieve the Senate from the danger of being left without a quorum at any time by the withdrawal of one or two members. He argued there could be no constitutional objections to the bill.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) argued against the passage of the resolution as giving to two or three States the power to legislate for the whole country. This was entirely against the provisions of the Constitution.

The President *pro tem.* had a paper read expressing his views on the subject, arguing that, according to the Constitution, no State could be destroyed, and that the "quorum" provided for in the Constitution meant a majority of the whole number of Senators from all the States. He cited various cases of the action of the Senate as precedents in favor of this position.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. McDOUGALL, of California, and FOSTER, of Connecticut, when—

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was carried by Yeas, 19; Nays, 18.

The Naval Grade bill was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Post-route bill, providing for a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville, was taken up.

Mr. COWAN's amendment to make the "draw" 300 feet instead of 270, was agreed to.

The bill was passed.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill making an appropriation for sundry civil expenses was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling forth the militia, &c., was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment as a new section, that there shall be no exemption from the performance of military duty under this act by reason of any militia law of the United States on account of color or lineage: that whenever the militia shall be called into the service, all loyal able-bodied male persons shall be called into the defence of the country; that when the militia shall be called into the service of the United States under this or any other law, the President shall have power to organize them into battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, according to race or color, as he may believe the public interest requires, and that the provisions of the preceding sections shall be construed so as to apply to and include volunteers who may hereafter be called into the service of the United States; and all persons who have been, or may hereafter be enrolled in the service of the United States, shall receive the same pay and rations as the soldiers are now allowed by law, according to their respective grades.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) thought that this attempt to elevate the miserable nigger and carry on the war in this way, was never intended by the people. It would not restore the Union.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) thought that if negroes were not recognized as militia by the Constitution of the United States or the State Constitutions, Congress had no right to make them militia.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend Mr. GRIMES' amendment by striking out all but the provisions in regard to rations, &c., and insert two sections of the bill introduced by him, authorizing the President to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or other camp service or labor for which they are fitted, persons of African descent, and such person shall be enrolled under proper regulations, and where any man or boy of the African race renders such service, his mother, wife and children shall be forever free, and appropriating ten millions of dollars to carry this into effect.

Mr. SAULSBURY thought that this was only a general scheme for emancipation.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the question was whether the negroes should only be employed to help the rebels. The time had arrived in his (SHERMAN's) judgment when the military officers of the United States should be compelled to call into the service all loyal men to suppress the rebellion. Heretofore, these negroes had only worked for the rebels, doing all the labors of the camp for them. He (SHERMAN) was for giving the President power to call into the service all the slaves of the rebels. He would not interfere with loyal men in loyal States. This Union must be preserved. Rather than it should be destroyed, he would organize a great army of black men and desolate every Southern State. He was willing to pass a conscript act, if necessary, and we might as well draft negroes as any one else. We had a right to call the negroes into the service of the United States.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that the reason the states had not called negroes into the militia service was because the laws of the United States confined the militia to white men.

Mr. SHERMAN contended that all the people of the country, without distinction of color, were liable to be called into the service of the country if circumstances demanded it. We must, to a certain extent, follow the bad examples of the rebels and infuse more energy into our military movements. These rebels resort to all sorts of expedients, and make the negroes work and fight. When that is done cannot we employ negroes in useful service for us. They hang Union men, but we must not talk of hanging traitors. In such a way we will never end this contest, and he thought the time had come when we should carry the whole force of the Government in earnest and put down the rebellion. Unless we do this we shall never succeed. We cannot war against savages unless we become part savage ourselves.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,)—This bill, Sir, is thought to be an object of necessity, and is designed, as I understand it—and we may as well tell the truth about it, for we have nothing to conceal here—to meet any possible contingency which may be supposed to arise from any difficulty in raising troops by enlistment at once, as soon as they may be required; and, therefore, it is proposed to give the President power to call out the militia, and to call on all loyal persons, without distinction of color, for such a time as to make their services available. That is the position, and, Sir, I am in favor of this bill, if it is thought advisable by the Committee on Military Affairs to pass it. I don't know, Sir, but it may be necessary to go a step further, and to provide specifically for calling out men by drafting. And I am ready to do that if it is thought advisable. It is not advisable at this moment, but as Congress is to adjourn very soon, I understand that by this bill it is proposed to meet any contingency that may arise during the adjournment of Congress, and as such, I think it a wise and precautionary measure. But, Sir, it may be worth while to inquire why this contingency is possible, and we may as well look the matter in the face. It is because apprehensions are entertained that there will not be that readiness to enlist that there was heretofore, and I am perfectly willing to state here, that in my own State there is not that readiness to enlist. There is not that enthusiasm with regard to enlistments. Have they lost any interest in the war? Not a particle. Have they lost anything of that determination which existed formerly to do anything and everything which may be necessary to put down this rebellion? Not at all. Not in any shape or form. But they do feel, Sir, that the war must be conducted upon some different principles than those upon which it has been conducted hitherto; that is to say, there should not be, on the part of the military authorities of the country that extreme tenderness and delicacy toward men who have no tenderness to us except that of the wolf toward the lamb; but they should be met, if not in the same spirit, yet in a spirit able to resist and conquer them. Sir, our soldiers do not like it, and they do not feel easy when they are called upon, without any necessity, to stand guard over the enemy's property and protect it, while they are fighting against us, and be shot down by concealed traitors while they are doing this. They do not feel that it is just to them that they, who have volunteered to fight the battles of their country, should be employed to dig ditches and throw up intrenchments, exposed to all the miserable consequences of such a sort of life about the swamps of the Chickahominy or elsewhere, while at the same time there are numbers and abundance of men acclimated, who are ready to volunteer their services to do the same work, and thus save our soldiers. Now, Sir, I speak this as a truth which is well understood, and the Government of the United States and the military authorities of the United States may as well understand that if this policy is to be followed, and we are not to avail ourselves of the services of men who are too ready to render all these services, out of tenderness to rebels, and traitors, and murderers, that the people will hesitate to come forward until they know and feel that they are no longer to be exposed to that kind of life. Sir, why is it so? Why are we so tender toward these traitors? What makes some gentlemen so sensitive the moment we speak of employing negroes and the slaves of rebels in the service of the country? Men who profess to feel, and I am willing to believe do feel the deepest interest in the salvation of the country, why do they jump to their feet the moment the idea is propagated that we are to employ men who are ready and willing and able to perform these services to save the lives of soldiers of their own and other States? What violation of the principles of warfare is proposed? Why should we not weaken the enemy, and attack him in his weakest point? Do you say we are proposing an abolition or emancipation scheme? Not at all. We are simply proposing to use those means in the army which are best for us, and to use those best able to perform a particular kind of service. Did anybody ever hear of a nation that was at war with any other country that would sacrifice the lives of their own men by making them do a kind of work when there were about them friends who were willing and anxious to relieve them from that work? And out of what consideration? Why, Sir, I have been utterly at a loss to imagine any. I cannot conceive the slightest ground for it, or reason why the men who come to our camps and tender their services against the enemies of the country, should be repelled and driven out, and our own soldiers sacrificed in performing a duty these other men are so ready to perform. Why, Sir, it is contrary to every principle of warfare. I am not a soldier, but I undertake to say that a General who conducts a campaign on such principles is no General at all. He has forgot or never knew the first principles upon which to conduct a war, which is to weaken the enemy and strengthen himself. I have looked upon this thing quite as long as I feel disposed to. I do not feel disposed to blame anybody, and I have no doubt, not the slightest in the world, that everybody feels as anxious as I do to close this war, and to close it effectually. But I do say that a mistake has been made in this thing. Too great tenderness has been used, under the delusive idea that these rebels were to be coaxed back by tenderness. Sir, you cannot deal with savages in that way. And the man who deliberately sets himself to work to overthrow the institutions and interests of the country for the purpose of selfish ambition is worse than a savage. And such is a description of the leaders in this rebellion, and the great mass of their followers are uneducated and willing to follow those about them. Now, Sir, are we to go on in this way? If we do, the consequences must be well understood by the Government, the President, the Cabinet, Generals, or whoever else sanctions this mode of proceeding. They must reverse their course, or let me say, however public opinion may sustain the war, it will not sustain them. And, Sir, this is not from any feeling for Abolition or Emancipation, or any sort of peculiar sentiment which gentlemen are so fond of attributing to those on this side of the chamber, but from the absolute necessity of the case, from the common sense of the thing. Let me ask my friend from Delaware (Mr. SAULSBURY) if he was engaged in a contest where his own life was in peril, and the servants of his enemy should come to him and say: "We will give you all that may save you, dig trenches, or do anything for you," would he repel them? Any man who would act thus has not even common sense, and has not capacity to manage his own affairs. I have said thus much, Sir, simply to illustrate my idea, which is this, that if we expect the people of this country to come forward willingly under any pressure except the absolute necessity, with their whole hearts and souls, to fight this battle out, I tell the President, in my place here as a Senator, and I tell Generals of our army, that they must reverse their practice and their course. I know that in some quarters I am called a Conservative, and I believe I am. I do not say things here without full deliberation, and I say this after full reflection, because I think it ought to be said, and to be said in public. It is my opinion that this white kid-glove warfare won't do. We must act upon common sense principles, and do what all men would do in such a case—avail ourselves of all the means which the Great Ruler of the Universe has placed in our power to overwhelm these wretches who are thus making war upon us, upon civilization, and upon humanity. I would do nothing that a Christian and civilized nation ought not to do. I would not employ savages, and bring back the days of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife. I would not employ these negroes unless I could control them. But everything that is within the usages of civilized warfare I would do, and I think it ought to be done. There is another thing where I think there has been a mistake made, that is, trying to deceive the people by calling a defeat a great strategic movement, and by giving false names to things, under the idea that it will not do to give the people of the country the truth, just precisely as it is. That is just what ought to be done; tell the people the truth, and resort to no artifice or concealment. Of course I do not speak of those concealments which are necessary to conceal facts from the enemy. But the idea of hesitating to tell the free and intelligent people of this country precisely what the state of things is, and what is needed to effect their purposes, is an illusion and folly. The people of my State and the people of this country are intelligent, reading people, and they are the people who support this war; their hearts are in it as much as ours. Let them know, then, plainly, what your necessities are, and what will be required of them. I was very much amused the other day at seeing an address of the Governors of the different States addressed to the President, requesting him to call out more troops, for they thought it might be necessary in the course of coming events. What did it all mean? It meant that the President and the Government thought that they needed more troops; that our ranks had been thinned by disease and the enemy. Didn't we all know it? Didn't the enemy know it? Didn't everybody know that we wanted more men? Then why not say so? Now, and quick, tell the truth—why we want them, and how soon? Appeal to the people, and let them know what we require for the purposes of the country. Deal with them honestly, and you will get a response from every true Northern heart. Therefore, I hope this policy will be abandoned, and hereafter we shall speak the truth. I have not stood up here to condemn any man, or this or that General, or the President. I respect the President. I have stood by him, and I shall stand by him. I have done all I could and contributed all I could to the support of this war and of our Generals, and I shall continue to do so. If they make mistakes, I can forgive them. Men are not always wise, or able to do the very best things. If they do the best they can, I can bid them God speed and go on to fight this battle till they conquer. But tell me the truth, and treat your enemies as enemies and the worst of enemies. Avail yourselves, like men, of every power which God has placed in your hands to accomplish your purposes, within the reach of civilized warfare. But the man who tampers with this question, and who talks against employing negroes for services which they are ready and able to do, leads me to doubt, sometimes, whether, after all, there is not something wanting in the heart. The people, by this bill, are called upon to contribute more men; and if you wish them to do it with hearts in their bosoms, you must show that you have some feeling for them; you must spare them from every trouble, annoyance and exposure you can—and God's knows they will have enough in such a warfare and with such an enemy.

Mr. RICE, of Minn., (Rep.,) said the time had come when we must either recognize the Southern Confederacy, or speedily put it down, and use all the means in our power. Must we, when rebels resort to all means, fail from any sickly notions; refrain from using all means in our power to meet and suppress the rebellion. He would not hesitate a moment, but would vote for any measure for that end.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, briefly explained the features of the bill, and denied that he ever claimed that the Government had more forces than it needed. In regard to recruiting being stopped, he said that it was necessary to close up the recruiting stations so as to save expense. He was glad to hear the language of the Senator from Maine in regard to the conduct of the war. Many of our brave men had been dealt hardly with to protect the property of rebels. He was for fighting the battle to a successful issue, and drafting, if necessary, but he agreed with the Senator from Maine, that the style of rose-water war must cease, and it was better to tell the whole truth to the people, and not attempt to deceive them. It seems as if we had organized a system of lying in this country. He thought the censorship of the Press had been of great disadvantage. White men fought side by side with black men in the Revolution, and Kentucky and Tennessee did the same at the battle of New-Orleans. Many of our brave men were sacrificed in the trenches at Corinth and Yorktown, where there were hundreds of blacks ready to work. These rebels acted with great energy and skill. They had taken humanity by the throat, and used all the means in their power to destroy the Government, and it becomes us to put forth strength and use all means to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee of conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS was willing to have the negroes work in the intrenchments, &c., but he was opposed to degrading white people by making them fight by the side of negroes. He referred to the horrors of the insurrection of St. Domingo and said the Border States would fight to the death the plan to arm the slaves.

Mr. RICE said he was sorry the Senator would not come down to the present age, when the rebels employed Indians and filled the canteens of their men with gunpowder and whisky to make them worse than fiends. A stranger here would suppose the Senator from Kentucky was an emissary defending the rebel Government.

Mr. DAVIS (interrupting)—There is nothing in what I said to authorize such a statement.

Mr. RICE continued arguing that negroes might as well be employed, and hoped the time would come when Northern men would look on the question practically. The rebels hesitate at no means that God or the Devil had given them, and why should we stop and higgle at what is clearly justified by the laws of war?

Went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9.

The bill amendatory of the act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands was considered and laid on the table.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, and the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, was passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the House non-concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill, and requested a Conference Committee on the subject.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Pension bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The Senate joint resolution that Senators elected after the commencement of the Congressional term, to fill vacancies, shall draw their compensation from the time their predecessors ceased to hold the office, provided the amount shall not exceed $3,000 for any one year, was passed.

The House also passed the Senate resolution, requiring the publication weekly, in Washington, of a list of all Government contracts solicited or proposed, the contents of them to be briefly stated, and the names of the persons directly or indirectly interested in them.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee, on the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Senate bill, supplementary to the District of Columbia Emancipation act, making a provision for non-resident minors, &c., to verify their claims; also providing that in case persons having claims neglect to file the necessary papers, the slaves may present their own statements in behalf of their own freedom; also that all slaves under the laws of any State, who, since April last, with the consent of their owners, have been actually employed in the District of Columbia, or who shall hereafter be thus employed, are declared free, and that there shall be no exclusion of oath on account of color, was taken up.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas, 35; Nays, 67.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) demanded the previous question.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) appealed to him to withdraw it, as he desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. ASHLEY declined to withdraw his motion. If such delays were granted, the bill would be lost.

Mr. CRISFIELD hoped the House would vote down the demand for the previous question.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

Mr. RADCLIFFE condemned such legislation. He would decline voting any further.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) moved that the House adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

The bill was then passed, by Yeas, 69; Nays, 36.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill, one of the most important of which was for regulating the bridging of the Ohio River for railroad purposes. Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Death of Edward C. West, Surrogate of this County

The papers of yesterday announced the death of Mr. EDWARD C. WEST, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, a position to which he was elected three years since, beating ALEX. W. BRADFORD Esq., the then incumbent, and acknowledged by general consent to be the ablest officer who ever held the position. Mr. WEST, who was yet in the prime of life, has been in ill health almost from the day of his accession to office, and about a year since he went to Europe in the hope of reëstablishing his failing health. He did not succeed, as his decease in the very prime of life attests. Mr. WEST graduated from the office of FRANCIS B. CUTTING, Esq., and soon after formed a partnership with Mr. GEOVER, and acquired a fair but not leading reputation, and it was a matter of surprise to the Bar at large how he succeeded in defeating Mr. BRADFORD. In politics he was a Tammany Democrat of the straitest sect, and owed his election to his friends in that party. In private life Mr. WEST was genial and kind, and had won a large circle of friends, who will mourn his early death. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, his place will be filled by Hon. CHAS. P. DALY, First Judge of the County.

Lieut. Charles S. Brooks.

We regret to notice among the list of deaths at Fortress Monroe the name of Lieut. CHARLES S. BROOKS. At the very commencement of the war Lieut. BROOKS was among the first to raise a company of infantry in California. Shortly after this he obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Regular Cavalry, which position he held at the time of his death. His regiment has been with Gen. McCLELLAN throughout the war, and has distinguished itself on various occasions—among others, the battle of Hanover Court-house.

Lieut. BROOKS was a native of this City, where his family now reside. He was a youth of great promise—only in his twenty-first year—had been educated at West Point College, and leaves a large circle of friends to deplore his untimely loss. It is a pleasing tribute to his memory that he was as beloved in private life as he was in the army; that his men all looked up to him with respect, and that his commanding officers and Gen. BURNSIDE all spoke of him in terms of the highest commendation.

Lieut. BROOKS died, at Fortress Monroe, on Monday, July 7, of typhoid fever, after a fortnight's illness. His remains were embalmed at the fort, conveyed with military honors to the vessel, and brought to this City.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 564, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—The Week of Battle—McClellan on the James River—Reinforcements by Burnside—Present Prospects of the Army.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH—Gen. Pope Concentrating for an Advance.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans' Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers—Condition of things along the Coast.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA—Renewed Threats of intervention—The International Exhibition—France and Mexico—Affairs in Brazil, Bolivia, &c.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of high and varied interest.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Highest Premium Paid for American Gold and Silver, and the first issue United States Demand Notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO.

MARRIED.

HANFORD—HENRY.—On Saturday, June 28, by Rev. Charles M. Jameson, Mr. G. SIDNEY HANFORD to Miss ADELAIDE VICTORIA MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Patrick Henry, Esq., of this City.

PRINDLE—SCOVEL.—In Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, July 8, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, Mr. ISAAC B. PRINDLE, of Great Barrington, Mass., to Miss JULIA SCOVEL of Albany.

THOMAS—HALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 9, at the Church of the Redemption, by Rev. R. G. Dickson, CHARLES F. THOMAS to ELECTA D. HALL, all of this City.

DIED

BROOKS.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Monday, July 7, of typhoid fever, Lieut. CHARLES STEWART BROOKS, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, only son of William F. and Harriet B. S. Brooks, in his 21st year.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.

BELL.—In Danville, Va., on Thursday, June 19, of pneumonia, ALICE M., wife of Dr. Alexander T. Bell, of Norfolk, Va., and daughter of Henry Cruger, Esq., of this City, in the 23d year of her age.

CHAZOTTE.—Killed, instantly, in the action at Fair Oaks, Va., on Wednesday, June 25, Lieut. ADOLPHUS T. CHAZOTTE, Seventh Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 25 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mathew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, and the remains taken thence to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment. Friends of the family, officers and members of the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend.

CARVILLE.—On Monday, July 7, JULIA, wife of Charles Carville, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FURNISS.—On Tuesday morning, July 8, at his father's residence, Bloomingdale, 103d-st. and 11th-av., ROBERT P. FURNISS.

The funeral will take place from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

GINNEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 8, GEORGE HENRY, son of Henry and Clara E. Ginnel, aged 8 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 237 Union-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HICKS.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, July 8, ROBERT, eldest son of Sidney H. and Rosina W. Hicks, aged 22 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Washington-place, at 3 o'clock.

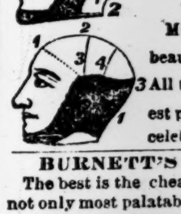
WHITE.—On Tuesday, July 8, at the residence of his mother, Charlestown, Mass., Capt. MALCOLM W. WHITE, aged 45 years, 4 months and 21 days.

WEST.—On Tuesday, July 8, EDWARD C. WEST, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3½ o'clock, on Friday, from his late residence, No. 107 Lexington-av., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 321.—July 9, 1862.
2, 16, 5, 20, 46, 49, 61, 21, 33, 13, 65.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 322.—July 9, 1862.
72, 5, 4, 68, 39, 56, 9, 19, 58, 35, 23, 18, 48.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 269.—July 9, 1862.
65, 54, 24, 31, 41, 8, 47, 69, 58, 4, 34.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 272.—July 9, 1862.
66, 29, 4, 37, 70, 55, 3, 74, 41, 47, 17, 73, 39.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment. No. 16 Bond-st.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
The best is the cheapest. Good Cooking Extracts are not only most palatable, but cheapest. BURNETT'S have no superior in the market.

A MAMMOTH CLEARING OUT SALE OF PARIS NECK
TIES
AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS,
At just half the usual Broadway prices.
The long line of Ties on the *left* as you enter the store are 5, 10, and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right* are 25 cents. The *second* line on the right are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, embracing over 1,000 dozen of the very richest and most expensive ties imported, are 50 cents each. This line includes rich "expanded end" ties, in expensive and new designs, same as are sold everywhere at $1—all to be sold (for the present) at 50 cents each.
Gents' superior fine LINEN COLLARS at 10 cents each, or $1 20 per dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 to $2 50 per dozen. Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Under-garments, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
Wholesale buyers will find the above prices on Neckties irresistible.
J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers st.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,
By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *J. G. McNeil*, consisting of 135 bags Coffee, 32 bales Tobacco.
Also, the cargo of the schooner *Lavalla*, consisting of 2.7 bales Tobacco.
Also, the cargo of the sloop *Pioneer*, consisting of 153 small bales Tobacco.
Also, on the same day, at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Docks, at 1 o'clock P. M., the cargo of the schooner *Gypsey*, consisting of 1.3 bales Cotton, 7 pkgs. do.
Also, the cargo of the schooner *Venus*, consisting of 430 pigs Lead, 38 slab. do., 39 pigs Copper, 22 boxes Tin Plate.
EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNPOWDER.
OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.
Public sale of prize property by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the United States Marshal, No. 39 Chambers-st.
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
Part of the cargo of the steamer *Patras*, consisting of 1,400 bbls. gunpowder.
Also, part of the cargo of the steamer *Nassau*, consisting of 200 bbls. gunpowder.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

MRS.MRS. UNION. MISS.E.LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Messrs. Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, of Bordeaux.
Warranted strictly pure. For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, 203 Pearl-st. N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
PARSON BROWNLOW
COMMENCES HIS
PARSON BROWNLOW PAPERS
IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
READY TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
EVERYBODY SHOULD BUY ONE.

JUST PUBLISHED!
BARCHESTER TOWERS;
A NOVEL
BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE,
Author of "Dr. Thorne," etc. Two vols., paper, price 25 cents each vol.; cloth, 75 cents, complete.
Anthony Trollope, who has an excellent reputation in Europe, as a novelist, has written nothing better than "Barchester Towers." It is a novel full of the deepest interest, and yet is by no means one of those "sensation" romances to which a correct judgment very properly objects. It is stirring, simple, curious, moral, well-written, and wholly unobjectionable in tone and sentiment. Add to this, that each volume is not only printed on fine white paper, with large, clear type, but that each is made just of a convenient size to drop into the coat pocket—and what could be more luxurious reading for the traveler? "Barchester Towers" is printed uniform with "The Warden," and is the second and third numbers of "THE HAND AND POCKET LIBRARY."
Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
Also for sale by all booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED FROM THE ADVANCE SHEETS,
By special arrangement with the Author.
BARREN HONOUR;
A BRILLIANT NOVEL,
By the author of "Guy Livingston," etc.
Price 50 cents.
"It would be folly to use stereotyped phrases about this powerful and singular book, with its keen analysis of human motives, and the marked and peculiar characters it introduces to the reader. All the personages who move and breathe through it, are vividly pictured; but Sir Alan Wyverne and Lady Mildred Vavasseur stand out in strong relief from the rest. The story is clearly told, and the catastrophe, though unexpected, is in keeping. Like 'Guy Livingston,' it will make a legitimate sensation; but we pronounce it a better book than 'Guy Livingston.'"—*Athenæum.*
Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.
GET THE BEST! CITIZEN'S EDITION.
LARGE TYPE. 128 PP. 12 MO. COMPLETE.
Price ten cents. For sale by all news dealers. Agents wanted.
BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
No. 141 William-st., New-York.

LIBRARIES AND PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH.—Read the following prices of books:

American State Papers, 10 vols., sheep	$18 00
Colonial History of New-York, 11 vols	12 00
Lord Nelson's Dispatches, 7 vols., London	4 50
Colletta's History of Naples, 2 vols., London	1 75
Laing's Denmark, &c., 8vo, London	75
Blakey's History of the Philosophy of Mind, 4 vols	3 00
Newton, John, Works of, 8vo, cloth, London	2 25

LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS—ELEGANTLY illustrated and fully described in Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

READ. READ. READ.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly.
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

25 CENTS PER COPY WILL BE GIVEN at the Advertising Desk of the New-York *Times* for one copy of each date, viz.: Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860, and Friday, July 20, 1860.

LAW REPORTS.

The Surrender of one Note for another—Is such Surrender a "Valuable Consideration."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

Thomas C. Cardwell vs. John J Hicks.—In this case the plaintiff had a demand against one Wirgman for about $250—money collected by Wirgman for him—which he discharged, taking of Wirgman the defendant's note for $517 50, and paying to him (Wirgman) the balance of the note over and above enough to discharge the plaintiff's claim, in money, before maturity. The plaintiff sued upon the note, the defence being that there was fraud in the inception of the note, and the proof being that it was diverted from the use for which it was made.

The question, therefore, on the trial, was whether a person who takes a note that has been diverted from the use for which it was made, and pays for it partly in cash, and partly by giving up the note of the person from whom the purchase is made, is a *bona fide* holder for value.

Upon the trial the Court charged the jury that if they believed that the plaintiff paid a part of the note in cash without knowledge of the fraud alleged by the defendant in the making and issuing of the note, he became thereby a *bona fide* holder, and entitled to recover the whole amount with interest; and that the defendant had no defence to the part taken for a precedent debt.

The verdict was for the plaintiff, and judgment was entered thereon. From that judgment appeal was taken to this Court, where it was now held per LEONARD, J., that the holder can claim protection from the defence of a party whose note or other negotiable mercantile obligation has been obtained by fraud, only in case he has parted with some value, or suffered some injury upon the faith of it, and where the holder will lose no right of which he was possessed when he obtained the note, and will be fully reinstated if he fails to recover; that he is not in such case a holder for value, and the equities of the party whose note has been obtained by fraud will be preferred. This was considered such a case, and a new trial was ordered, Justice CLERKE concurring.

Justice INGRAHAM dissented, holding that whenever a negotiable note is taken in good faith before it becomes due, in payment of a preexisting indebtedness, and the evidence of such indebtedness is surrendered or destroyed, the person taking such note becomes a holder for a valuable consideration. Such a case was cited (Stettheimer vs. Meyer, 33 Bar., 215) in which at a Monroe General Term it was held that the purchaser was holder for value, even though the note was overdue when it was surrendered. Justice INGRAHAM thought the judgment below should be sustained.

The Death of Edward C. West—Notices in the Courts.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judges McCarthy and Alker.

Business in this Court was suspended, in memory of the late Edward C. West, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.

Mr. Cushing, in moving an adjournment, spoke in substance as follows:

May it please the Court—At the request of several of my associates, I perform a melancholy duty. Death, of late so busy in the battle-field, has stricken down one of our dearest and most beloved brothers. Edward C. West, late Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, is no more. Yesterday he died. In obedience to custom, and in accordance with our own sense of right and propriety, I have a motion to make. From my personal relations in life to the deceased, and from my knowledge of his character, I may be permitted to say that we do but simple justice to his memory in calling the attention of this honorable Court to his death. Ever honest and true to all his public trusts, genial in his private life, faithful in friendship, in domestic life all that a husband and father could be, he has gone and left behind him a memory to be cherished and a life to be imitated. Most peculiarly was he fitted to fill the office in the occupancy of which he died, the widow's friend and the orphan's guardian. It were well for us to imitate his virtues. Owing to his impaired health, the deceased has not for some time been able to discharge all the duties of his office, and he sought in travel a means of restoring it.

One of the Justices of this Court—Judge MCCARTHY—knew the deceased more intimately than the speaker. Both, on different occasions, traveled together in foreign lands, each to renew a system shattered in the public service. The Judge survives, but the Surrogate is dead. May each and all take to heart and read from this moral milestone the distance we are from our final destination.

I move that this Court, in respect for the memory of the deceased, do now adjourn.

Alderman DAYTON, in rising to second the resolution, spoke in substance as follows:

It has been my pleasure long to know the deceased, who is now the subject of this resolution before the Court. His amiability of temper, purity of private life, his fidelity and ability in discharging his public duties, and above all his devotion to his friends and his family, justly endeared him to all his associates, and it may be truly said of him, that he was one whom his friends and the public may be proud to honor and to treasure in their memories. This is not the proper place for eulogy and, I will, therefore, confine myself to a simple seconding of the resolution.

His Honor Judge MCCARTHY, after much emotion, briefly replied as follows:

It is true, as stated by the gentleman making the motion on this melancholy occasion, that the relations between deceased and myself have been most intimate, and more than has been said I can fully indorse. It was my pleasure, as well as sorrow, to travel with deceased, each in pursuit of that most essential to a rational existence, health. He, apparently more robust, gave assurance of renewed health. The attentions of himself and his estimable lady to me—the more infirm—will ever be remembered with gratitude; but I survive, while he is gone—one of those mysterious dispensations past our finding out. In addition to my full corroboration of the remarks made by the mover and seconder of the resolutions, I will add, for the encouragement of the young members of the Bar—look at the history of the distinguished dead, and see how by industry and the faithful discharge of his duties, he rose to the honorable position he lately occupied. Imitate his virtues, follow his example, and you too, at the end of life, may say with him, "I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully." As the lamented deceased, at the time of his death, held a high judicial position, the motion is proper, and the Court stands adjourned until the usual hour to-morrow.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, July 12, at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JULY 8, IN A BROADWAY and 14th-st. omnibus, going from 14th-st. to the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, a large-sized, green, morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing a sum of money in Treasury notes and small change, together with two keys and some private memorandums. By leaving it at No. 44 6th-av. the finder will receive $10 and the thanks of the owner.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFIED CHECK on the Grocers' Bank, dated July 9, 1862, for $5,400, drawn by C. Dord & Co. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with C. DORD & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE MORNING of the 4th, on Staten Island, within half a mile of Annadale Railroad Station, a ladies' GOLD WATCH. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the watch at WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. 579 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, New-York City.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PROFESSOR OF civil engineering and military tactics; native French lady for school on the Hudson, and one for New-Jersey; lady for French, music and drawing in a first-class New-England Young Ladies' seminary. Personal interview required this day, or early Friday. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with $15,000 to $20,000 capital, to extend an established cash business, now doing more than double any former year. Principals only dealt with. References given and required. Address C. B. A., Box No. 3? *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF BEAN MEAL.

Will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 4 State-st.—

26,755 pounds of Bean Meal, a little soured, contained in 247 half barrels, and 2 barrels. Sale positive. Terms cash.

Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON,
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Samples at our office, No. 45 Nassau-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE.

FRIDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Amity-st.; Corner of Greene-st.,

Consisting of Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and walnut chamber and parlor suites, beds, bedding, crockery, glassware, gas-fixtures, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock, in their gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND STATUARY, by order of the Executors of the late Hon. S. E. Huffnagle, late Ambassador from the United States to India.

An exquisite three-fourth size marble statue of Napoleon Bonaparte in his imperial Coronation robes, cut to order for Canova in 1812, and presented to the Rajahs of India by Napoleon. The finest piece of marble statuary in this country.

The Nativity, attributed to Coreggio.

The Nativity of Mary and Elizabeth, with the Saviour and John.

The Birth of Our Saviour, attributed to Reubens.

The Visit of Mary to Elizabeth, attributed to Reubens.

The Crucifixion.

Portrait of Miss Graham, of Claverhouse, presented to Mr. Huffnagle by Lord Graham, English Ambassador to India, by Sir Thos. Lawrence, and other fine Paintings of merit.

Will be ready for exhibition on and from Monday, July 7, until day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 10, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., immediately after the sale of oil-paintings and statuary, the stock of a Broadway dealer in stationery and fancy goods, consisting of letter, note and foolscap paper, reticules, bill-head racks, paper weights, gold pens, pencils, portfolios, dominoes, playing cards, chessmen, checkers, fans, slates, backgammon boards, pocket-books, pass books, memorandum books, paper racks, children's primers, games, alphabetical cards, pen-knives, pens, mucilage, Botts' superior ink, cash boxes, tissue paper, engravings, colored prints, envelopes, etc. The above will be sold without reserve, as the party is declining business on account of ill health.

AUCTION NOTICE.—B. A. CHILTON, AUCtioneer.

United States Government sale of about 42 barrels Spirits of Turpentine and Grease.

Will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., near Washington-st.:

40 Barrels Spirits of Turpentine.
4 Barrels Grease.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Samples at our office, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON, WILL SELL at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock, one stylish brett, but little used; coupe rockaway, nearly new; two second-hand top buggies; three second-hand no top buggies; two jump-seat rockaways, two seat wagon with top on back seat; also two very fine sets double harness and four sets single harness, all to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

At private sale,
Two marble-bed billiard tables.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Choice old wines, brandies, &c., consisting of fine old brandies of 1856 and 1858, Blackburn brandy, very fine and heavy; very fine Sherry and Port wine; fine old Bourbon whisky, Claret and Hock, Sparkling Catawba, Santa Croix rum and Holland gin, Old Tom ditto, Godard Cognac, fine old Golden Sherry; brandy, vintage of 1846.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, JULY 11,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

Regular Weekly Sale of mahogany and walnut bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, chairs, sofas, tables, mirrors, crockery, glassware, carpets, oil-cloths, Globe sewing machine, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., the whole parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, comprising sofas, lounges, carpets, crockery, glass-ware and kitchen utensils. Deposits required. W. A. CARTER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, wardrobes, hatracks, wash-stands, bedsteads, parlor and cottage suites, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, liquors, beds, bedding, hair mattresses, mirrors, &c.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 6 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of fresh seasonable goods, suitable for city and country trade.

AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, at the Public Pound, corner of 12th-st. and 3d-av., on SATURDAY MORNING, July 12, 1862, at 11 o'clock, one brown or black horse, to pay expenses.

WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Poundmaster.

INSTRUCTION.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction,* are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 B'DWAY.—Principals and others can obtain well-qualified teachers for any department. School circulars furnished to parents (gratuitously.) References: Rev. Messrs. Cuyler, Van Norman, Brakeley, Messrs. Calkins, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co. Wanted, a superior teacher (lady) of piano-forte and singing; salary $600. One of music, French and drawing, to meet principal Friday morning. Also, several of music, English, drawing or French, and several gentlemen teachers of mathematics and military tactics. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

CUBAN INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at New-Hamburgh, N. Y. Pupils admitted for the Summer vacation. English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and military teachers residents in the institute. A gymnasium, fine playing grounds, &c. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to GEO. E. SIMONS, Agent, No. 450 Broome-st.

GROBE'S MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—To supply schools and families with competent teachers for any department. To assist teachers in any branch of education in procuring suitable engagements. For circulars, address CHARLES GROBE, Wilmington, Delaware.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG AND GRAND
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN rosewood cases, iron frames, and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board, $175, $185, and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225, $250, $275 and $300; new 6½-octave, $135; do., 6⅔-octave, $140. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the City. Please call and see them. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75 and $100. New MELODEONS at extremely low prices. 100 new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons TO LET, at $2 and upward per month; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new; cash paid for the same. Foreign sheet MUSIC at 2 cents per page. All kinds of Music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance to try new music.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Debain Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID IN THE COUNTRY.—Situation wanted by a very reliable and experienced girl as above, either in a private family or Summer boarding-house; is an excellent waitress and good washer and ironer, and will prove a very willing and obliging girl; reference in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY WORthy, industrious girl wishes a situation in a small private family to do chamberwork, wash and iron, or would be willing to do general housework. Can be seen Thursday, July 10, at the house of her present employer, No. 90 West 48th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and more if required; wages not so much an object as a home. Call, for two days, at No. 17 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing and French fluting; five years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 11 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; has eight years' reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat English girl, with good reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; no objection to the country; wages moderate to a good place. Apply at No. 375 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 180 Avenue C, on the corner of 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housemaid, the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 181 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse. Call at No. 511 Columbia st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady about to leave town wishes a place for an English girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse; she is thoroughly competent. Apply at 42 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL DEsires a situation to do cooking; is an expert meat and pastry cook; has no objection to the country; is honest, willing, obliging and economical in her kitchen; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COOK, ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference can be given. To be seen for two days at No. 399 3d-av., one door from 30th-st., east side, third floor, front rooms.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, a situation as first-class cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game, all styles of made dishes; wages $10; no objection to the country in a noble family. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as a first-class cook; can do all kinds of meat and pastry cooking; is willing to take charge of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; is honest and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 276 Bowery.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at 3 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as cook; can assist in the washing and ironing, or do it all in a small family. Inquire at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; is well experienced; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 112 West 27th-st., in the variety store.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a German Protestant woman in the above capacity; is a first-rate German, French and American cook; has the best of references from last employers. Call at or address No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 89 West 36th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted a situation, by a faithful, neat German servant girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a most desirable and respectable servant, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; not afraid of work; obliging and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; has good City reference; would do the cooking and washing of a small family. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No 86 Tenth-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 62 4th-av., corner of 9th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; is willing and capable of discharging her duty in all its capacities; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; good references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at her last place, No. 143 Hudson-st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker of bread and pastries, and an excellent washer and ironer; can make good butter; can be highly recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, very highly recommended from her last place, wishes a situation to do the general work of a genteel family; is a neat, competent and trusty servant; no objections to live on the avenues. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant Welsh woman, a situation to do general housework; understands her business in all its branches; good reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, first floor, in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; is competent to take the entire charge; is willing to make herself generally useful; would not object to going out of the City for the Summer, or permanently. Address S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A MOST experienced woman, who has lived in first-class families, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; or as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages, $8 to $10; City or country. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families; no objections to go into the country. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman wishes a situation as laundress; is thoroughly competent, and can give unexceptionable references. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress and fine washer; no objections to the country; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to wait on an invalid lady; is a capable sick nurse and is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would like the country; is a good seamstress; City reference given. Apply at No 99 West 26th-st.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl (from Paris) wishes to take care of half-grown children; is a first-rate sewer and hairdresser. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEWER, OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a very genteel and conscientious Protestant girl, to nurse children, sew, or do up-stair work; is willing, and will try to please; of neat appearance, and two years' reference to a Brooklyn family; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 31 West 12th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress wants to engage with a private family, to go out by the month, to make ladies' morning dresses, and children's and infants' clothing; has the best of City reference; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 125 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation in a respectable family going in the country, to sew and assist in any light work about the house; has no objection to travel to Europe, if such is desired; would like to attend an invalid, where there is no lifting to be done. Address A. B. C. D., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED.—A REspectable widow woman would like to take a family's washing for the Summer, or gentlemen's; can come well recommended. Also, a good cook wants a situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—A SITUATION IN THE above capacity wanted by an experienced person; has no objection to going out of the City, satisfactory testimonials can be furnished from last employer. Address M. E., No. 107 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

AS CLERK, PORTER, GARDENER, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, intelligent, active man, just arrived from the old country, a humble situation, or a situation where he can make himself generally useful as clerk, porter, gardener, &c. Apply at the drug-store, No. 242 4th-st., corner of Thompson. Good City references.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has some knowledge of gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging, and has got three years of the best of reference. Address I. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a steady, careful driver; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., No. 35 West 29th-st., Merchants' Livery-stable.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference, where he has lived the last five years. Address C. R. X., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a respectable man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best references. Address BARNEY, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden, if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who understands general farm work and is willing to do it; is a good milker; willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

GERMAN GARDENER AND WIFE.—A German, a competent gardener, wishes a situation, with his wife; she is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as groom; is a good driver, used to taking care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found to give full satisfaction, and attentive in his employment; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 168 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., in the apothecary's. Inquire for J. L.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young man as waiter in a private family, in town or country; best reference. Can be seen at No. 874 Broadway, corner of 18th st., in the drug store.

HELP WANTED.

DRUG SALESMAN AND ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a jobbing drug house; to a salesman of requisite qualifications, a good position can be offered. Also, wanted, an entry or bill clerk, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address DRUGS, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS ACQUAINTed with the Stock Brokerage business, and competent to take charge of a set of books. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating references, to STOCK-BROKER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE HANDS THAT command a number of sewing-machines for plain work; those that can do a large quantity of work are preferred. Apply to W. STEVENS, No. 15 Mercer-st., New-York, or corner of Sackett and Court sts., Brooklyn.

100 GRAIN STRIKERS WANTED.—Strikers out of work, by applying at No. 127 Broad-st., New-York City, will be guarantied steady employment and good wages.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SALESmen in a wholesale jobbing hat, cap and fur house. Address, giving name and location of trade, Box No. 3,084 New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRYgoods store. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES WOUNDed or widows, and children under 16 years of those killed in the present war, or died from their wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and BACK PAY by calling upon or addressing us, stating the name of soldier, of wounds, the term of service, name of captain, and what proof that he was killed or wounded "while in the line of his duty." Also, the proof of the widow's marriage, and her husband's death.

SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c.,
Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.
Office in Washington, D. C., 7th-st., corner of F, opposite Patent Office.

We refer, by permission, to

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Maine; the Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn; the Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York City; the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Illinois; the Hon. James H. Lane, M. C., Kansas; the Hon. John L. M. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; the Hon. F. P. Blair, M. C., Missouri; the Hon. F. G. Spaulding, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Massachusetts; the Hon. Dwight Loomis, M. C., Connecticut; the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, M. C., Vermont; Shephard Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank, Major-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention; home comforts can be fully realized; skillful medical care always at hand; family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BURTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 310 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT board to young men, in a new house in West 15th-st., with all the modern improvements. Address Y. Z., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.

We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.

WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st., Quebec.
HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
ST. JULIEN & McKEOGH, of Donegana Hotel, Montreal.
SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.
S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal House, Montreal.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

LARGE PROFIT AND SMALL INVESTMENT.—A person owning real estate, mortgaged for less than one-third of its actual value, will divide profits of sales with one who will advance current expense for interest and taxes. Address Y. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL, NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY, Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R., and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms, just vacated, may be had upon early application, for the balance of the season. The situation, directly opposite the Park, is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and within one hour of New-York, by M. and E. Railroad. Reference, by permission, W. J. BRYAN, Esq., No. 110 Nassau-st.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This beautiful private Summer boarding-house, is now open. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen desiring rooms, will make personal application to JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

N. B.—Prices to suit the times. Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey-st., North River.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

CHEAP COUNTRY BOARD, AT A FARMHOUSE—A short distance by boat, on Staten Island. One or two plain families will be taken on low terms, and have all a farm affords. For particulars, apply to HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; healthy and pleasant, and good bathing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT BOARDers will be taken at Haverstraw, on the west side of the Hudson, nearly opposite Sing Sing; a fine, healthy, mountain locality. Boats to and from New-York twice each day. Carriage room and stabling, if desired. Address S. W. S., Box No. 479 Post-office.

LAKE MAHOPAC—SUMMER BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms would be let at moderate charge in the private house of the subscriber; commands fine view of lake, &c. Inquire of A. H. WARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., or GEO. H. ANDERSON, Lake Mahopac, New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—SIX ADULTS can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a healthy location; fine house, well shaded grounds, with every convenience for comfort and pleasure. Inquire of J. STEVENS, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A little girl 4 years old, in a quiet family, where she will be well cared for. Terms must be moderate. Address K. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, stating location and price.

WANTED—PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD IN A farm-house in Connecticut, for a gentleman, wife and little girl, 3 years old. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, BOARDER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARMER'S HOUSE, near Hudson, New-York. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

HUGUENOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
AT HUGUENOT, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This house is now open for visitors; it is situated four and a half miles from Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad. Connected with this house is the celebrated Huguenot Springs Chalybeate Water. A carriage will leave Port Jervis on the arrival of the morning and Saturday night trains for the Springs. For references, address

H. FOSTER, Port Jervis, N. Y.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW HOUSE AT Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, on the Harlem Railroad, is now open, and those wishing a pleasant home in the country during the Summer can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates by applying personally on the premises, or addressing T. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. For particulars, apply to D. COLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, or BAKER & VAIL, No. 268 Washington-st.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the season. A few choice suites of family rooms may yet be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:20, 11:20, 3:20, 4 30 and 6 o'clock. From Dey-st., at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Time 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, twenty or forty acres, in Morristown, N. J.; one quarter mile from town; house, 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site, 300 feet from road; large shade trees, grounds tastefully arranged, out-buildings and large garden, large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard, just in bearing. Also, furniture, horses and carriages. Possession immediately. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful shore front country residence or farm, 28 miles from the City; large tasty stone house and 20 acres; stables and all necessary outbuildings; steamboat dock adjoining; view magnificent; remarkably healthy; churches and schools near; no fancy price asked. A view of the place can be seen at JOHN L. WESTON'S Picture Store, No. 765 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN Island, in Fiedler's Park, within five minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing, two lately erected houses with all modern conveniences; the situation is healthy, and the scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the dépôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE at Nyack, pleasantly located and about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. A very desirable situation for the Summer. Will be let or sold very reasonable. Inquire of E. GURNEE, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

A PLEASANT PLACE FOR SALE NEAR South Orange. Terms easy. Apply at the drug store No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT,
Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—On 3d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to a small family, or a lady with no family, who can furnish good references for character and responsibility, with the privilege of boarding the owner and family, and taking a few others, if desired. Address A. B. C., Station G, for one week.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 5? 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

[illegible]

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES," OR UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, AND $1,000, and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

40 Irving Bank.......$50	40 Long Island Ins. Co. $50
30 Fulton Bank.......30	50 East River Ins. Co. 50
30 Bank of Com'with. 100	20 Mech. & Tra. In. Co. 25
20 Humboldt Ins. Co.. 100	75 North West. Ins. Co. 50
40 Arctic Insurance Co. 50	7 Kings Co. Ins. Co... 20
20 Niagara Ins. Co.... 50	20 Merchants' Ins. Co. 50
30 Adriatic Ins. Co.... 25	30 Wms'burgh City In. 50
20 Beekman Ins. Co.... 25	40 Equitable Ins. Co... 35
20 Grocers' Ins. Co.... 50	25 National Ins. Co... 37½

[illegible] Sacramento City and County 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.
[illegible] San Francisco City and County 6 ℘ cents.
[illegible] Logan Co. Min. & Manf. Co. 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the whole railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third ay of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and nave caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week' rom the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 38; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of profits for the year 1860, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

New-York, July 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED IN EXCHANGE for A 1 First Mortgage 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Must be unincumbered, and principals only will be dealt with. BROWN & DEMING, No. 98 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 429 AND 431 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of said Society, payable, on and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 92 Broadway.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Act.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, a Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday next, the 14th instant.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

JULY 8, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,) Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,) NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.

July 7, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the United States Mustering Office, No. 79 White-st., until Friday, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying cooked rations to Volunteer organizations raised under proper authority in this City and neighborhood.

The army allowance of Soap and Candles, viz.:

Four lbs. Soap and 1 lb. Sperm Candles to every one hundred rations, is to be furnished by the contractor.

The successful bidder will be required to give two securities in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the contract.

F. S. LARNED, Capt. U. S. A., Mustering Officer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off, and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-Vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, instant, for supplying the following articles of building materials for use of the United States Quartermaster's Department, viz.:

5,000 pieces 1¼ inch, spruce floor plank, not less than ten inches wide.
3,000 pieces, 1¼ inch pine floor plank, not less than ten inches wide.
6,000 pieces ⅝ inch pine ceiling boards, wide.
10,000 feet shelving boards, planed.
30,000 feet pine boards, unworked.
5,000 feet 1¼ inch plank, planed one side.
5,000 feet 1½ inch plank, planed one side.
3,000 feet 2 inch plank, planed one side.
6,000 feet siding, nine inches wide.
All of good merchantable quality.
30 1¼ inch 2 feet 8x7 feet doors.
20 1¼ inch 2 feet 6x7 feet doors.
15 1½ inch 2 feet 10x7 feet doors.
15 1½ inch 3 feet x7 feet doors.
30 pairs, 8x10 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
50 pairs 10x12 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
50 pairs, 10x14 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
30 pairs, 12x16 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
30 pairs, 12x18 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
All with meeting bars.

Bidders will please state the lowest price at which each of the articles will be delivered, which must include the cost of shipment.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows; two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The contract for supplying said Coal to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal at any of the Schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said Schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
} Committee on Supplies.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE CONNECTION HERETOFORE EXisting between the Old Board of Grain Measurers and the New-York Floating Elevator Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ANDREW LUKE, President.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

The undersigned, having disposed of their interest with the New-York Floating Elevator Company, will continue the business of the Old Board of Grain Measurers at No. 127 Broad-st.

GEORGE D. PUFFER, President.
HENRY FIELDING, Secretary.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. ABEGG and McCLOSKEY retiring therefrom. LOUIS CRAMER, who alone is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late firm, will continue the same business at No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

LOUIS CRAMER,
HENRY ABEGG,
D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.

Dated June 27, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, July 1.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for familier may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class........$160
Third-class........66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW........SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO........SATURDAY, July 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin........$75	Steerage........$30
First cabin to London....$80	Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris......$85	Steerage to Paris......$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85	Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3.15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be bad at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The new boat THOS. COLLYER leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6½ A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on THURSDAY, July 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

Parties interested in the following matters will please attend:

The opening of Madison-avenue from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

Ninety-second-street from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Ninety-third-street from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Ninety-fourth-street from Third-avenue to East River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Tompkins-street from Stanton to Houston-street.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River.

GEORGE ROSS,
JACOB M. LONG,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
} Committee on Street Openings.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

jy3-1awl4wTh.*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British brig GLENAEN, GEO. MEARNS, Master, from Newcastle, England, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or

H. & F. W. MEYER, Agents.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

[illegible]
[illegible]
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862, No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others, than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Hullin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BETTS & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK LEVICK and ROBERT SIMPSON against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by NEILSON & NICHOLS, auctioneers: Four hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars ($439,500) of the seven per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being three hundred and forty-two (342) bonds, Nos. 301 to 405, 417 to 422, 423 to 439, 441 to 485, 487 to 500, 501 to 552, all inclusive, 554, 556 to 640, 641 to 647, inclusive, for $1,000 each; and one hundred and ninety-five (195) bonds, Nos. 351 to 950, 751 to 759, 761 to 787, all inclusive, 790, 792 to 828, 830 to 850, inclusive, for $500 each.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MORRIS K. JESUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Neilson & Nichols, Auctioneers—twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) of the seven per cent Sinking Fund Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being forty (40) bonds of five hundred dollars each, Nos. 202 to 241 inclusive.—Dated, New-York, July 8, 1862.

JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

27f-1aw6mTh*

EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell,)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.

jel9-1aw6mTh*

ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY,
} Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

ap17-1aw6mTh*

JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE,
} Executors.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
Entire Change of Performances.

The Manager is happy to announce an engagement with the celebrated HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE, which will give a variety of entertainments, concluding with Rossini's celebrated OPERA OF CINDERELLA, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

To be seen at all hours,

THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!

The largest living man in the World, measuring NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY, WEIGHING 695 POUNDS!

ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL GIANT GIRL, MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old, WEIGHING 618 POUNDS, And measuring NINE FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.

The two, together, making the LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH EVER BEHELD.

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!

The smallest man of his age ever known.

COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE, Manufactured by Wood Brothers, of New-York.

NED, THE LEARNED SEAL, From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep.

DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS, FED EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock.

THE AQUARIAL GARDEN.

Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee........Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Stage Manager........Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.

FANCHON ONCE MORE.

THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY) July 10, 1862.

Will be performed by the unanimous desire expressed by many parties who have not had an opportunity of witnessing the admirable play of FANCHON, it will be given once more to meet their wishes.

FANCHON, or the CRICKET!
FANCHON, or the CRICKET!!
FANCHON, or the CRICKET!!!
LAST TIME!
LAST TIME!!
LAST TIME!!!

Fanchon........Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

TOMORROW EVENING, (Friday) July 11, Will be produced for the first time in this Theatre, a comic Drama, entitled MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER.

Margot........Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Count de Newburg........Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Herman........Mr. J. W. Collier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Thirteenth week of the triumphant engagement of MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.

Brilliant success of ANNETTI GALETTI, The Danseuse of the age.

THIS EVENING, (and every evening until further notice,) THE NIGHT DANCERS.

Giselle........Miss C. RICHINGS.
Myrtha........Mlle. GALETTI.
Godfrey........Mr. P. RICHINGS.

NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES, ELEGANT DECORATIONS.
A GRAND BALLET
And an
OPERATIC CHORUS.

Admission 50 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........Prof. ANDERSON.

TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) July 10.

25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE.
25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE.
25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE.

Prof. ANDERSON,
Prof. ANDERSON,
Prof. ANDERSON,

With the greatest MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT Ever produced in New-York.

Presented in a SUMMER PSYCHOMANTEUM.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7.

WALLACK'S,

Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
EXTRA ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT.
PROGRAMME.

1. Grand overture by Koppitz's superb orchestra.
2. The beautiful new comedietta of ORANGE BLOSSOMS —Mr. FLORENCE, Davidge, Miss Crocker, &c.
3. Irish airs by the orchestra—Koppitz, Conductor.
4. Grand Protean piece called THE YOUNG ACTRESS —Mrs. FLORENCE in five different characters.
5. The screaming local piece, THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,
PALACE OF MUSIC AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Except Sundays.

OPERATIC SELECTIONS in Palace of Music by

Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI,	Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. ARDAVANI,	Sig. DEBREUIL.

BALLET and SOLO DANCING by

Signorita ISABEL CUBAS,	Mlle. THELEUR,
Signor XIMENES,	Mons. WEITHOFF,

and a beautiful corps of assistants.

PROMENADE CONCERTS in the Garden, by the celebrated Leader, THOMAS BAKER.

GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS in the Pavilion, by Mad. TOURNAIRE, Mlle. MARIE, and a large and talented company.

Refreshments of all kinds except liquors.

CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Admission, 25 cts.; Children, in afternoon, 15 cts.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

TO-NIGHT, July 10, and EVERY EVENING during the week, New Overture, New Chorus from the "Enchantress," New Ballads by Reeve and Lewis, New Comic Songs by George Christy and W. Arlington. The Coolest House and the Best Band of Minstrels in the City.

Admittance, 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MISS HELENE, FIRST FRENCH DANCER, begs leave to inform the public, that, having broken her engagement with Mr. Nixon, of Cremorne Garden, she is ready to receive any proposition. Address Miss HELENE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:30 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.	

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3½.
Spring-st........at 9½, 12¾ and 3½.
Dey-st........at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 212 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURGH.

A Terrible Storm of Shot and Shell.

How Commodore Farragut Passed the Batteries.

AN EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO RIVER.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 4.

The Federal ram *Monarch* arrived, yesterday, from Commodore DAVIS' fleet, above Vicksburgh, and brings intelligence of the most startling character from that point. The particulars, as we learn them from Capt. GEO. E. CURRY, who was a witness of the whole affair from on board Commodore PORTER's flag-ship *Victoria*, were as follows:

Our readers are aware that some vessels from Commodore PORTER's fleet have once or twice before visited Vicksburgh and exchanged some shots with the Confederate batteries at that point. Up to Thursday last, however, there has not been at any time anything like a real bombardment at that place.

About daylight on Thursday, however, the signal for a general attack was given. The fire was mainly directed against the fort on the top of the bluff below the town, which mounted eight guns. The firing continued all day, the battery replying with more or less rapidity most of the time. As evening drew on, the firing ceased on both sides.

On Friday morning the attack was resumed and continued until afternoon, when Commodore PORTER signaled to shell the town itself—which was done for about two hours—with what effect could not be definitely ascertained. The shells could be distinctly seen to burst above the town, but the nearer buildings concealed the exact effect from view.

The batteries on shore replied lightly and irregularly during most of the time. About 4 o'clock the signal was given to cease firing, and the fleet drew off. About half an hour after the cessation of the bombardment, the water batteries suddenly opened upon the Federal mortars, which replied until the batteries ceased firing. No damage was done to the mortars.

During the engagement, the gunboat *Octorara* fired a number of shots from her 100-pound rifled gun, which exhibited surprising accuracy until the gun became heated and began to throw high.

Soon after the firing ceased, the signal was given for all the Captains of Divisions to report on board the flagship. Here they received orders to open fire again with the entire number of mortars at 8 o'clock that night. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, the entire fleet of mortars, twenty in number, commenced to hurl their fiery missiles upon the devoted town.

The scene is described as grand and terrible in the extreme. The bellowing of the mortars was like a continued peal of thunder; the glare of the explosions illuminated the horizon like incessant flashes of lightning. The earth fairly shook with the repeated concussions, and the huge shells seemed to hover above the doomed city, as if pausing to select a place in which to plant their deadly missiles. For more than an hour this terrible scene continued, when the order was given to withdraw.

On Saturday morning Commodore FARRAGUT, whose fleet was then lying about five miles below the city, sent word to the mortars to open fire upon the batteries at 4 o'clock in the morning, and he would endeavor to run some of his vessels past the batteries. Accordingly the bombardment was recommenced at the hour named, and, during its continuance, FARRAGUT succeeded in passing the entire Confederate batteries with eight vessels, viz.: three men-of-war, two sloops-of-war and three gunboats. These vessels, it will be remembered, are all wooden ones, being part of the United States sea-going navy, and not iron-clad gunboats, like those belonging to Commodore FOOTE's fleet. During the passage the batteries continued to pour a shower of shot and shell upon the passing vessels, but without inflicting any serious damage, and disabling none. The fire of the batteries was generally too high, and all the vessels had their rigging considerably cut. The *Hartford*, Commodore FARRAGUT's flagship, was struck in the hull twice, one passing through her starboard bulwarks near the bow, about two feet above her water line, the other about the same height near her stern. Otherwise she was but little damaged. All the vessels also kept up a sharp fire during the entire passage. Two of these vessels immediately passed on to the mouth of Yazoo River; the rest, when our informant left, were still at anchor above the town.

The damage to the city in these different attacks must have been immense. Toppling houses, tumbling chimneys, cracking roofs, conflagrations bursting out on every hand, trees overthrown and the ground torn up by bursting shells, presented a scene which no pen can depict, and only the most vivid imagination can conceive.

Such is the vengeance which has fallen upon the city which first, and even before her own State had seceded from the Union, attempted to assume control of the navigation of the Mississippi.

It is asserted also that a large force of negroes are being employed under orders from Major-Gen. [illegible] in cutting a canal across the bend of the river on which Vicksburgh is situated, which will change the channel of the river, and leave Vicksburgh an inland town.

Capt. CURRY was informed by the people living along the river that the women and children had all been removed from the city previous to the final bombardment, and they are now dwelling along the line of the Jackson Railroad, many of them in holes dug in the sides of the hills. He represents the distress existing not alone in the neighborhood of Vicksburgh, but throughout that entire region, to be terrible. The disturbed state of the country prevented the planters from putting in the usual crops, and the amount of provisions taken for the use of the army, has reduced the people almost to the verge of starvation.

FROM YAZOO RIVER.

We are further informed that a reconnoissance made by some of the Federal rams up Yazoo River last week, discovered strong batteries planted at a point on the right bank, some sixty miles from the mouth of the river. This battery mounts four guns. Just below the battery a heavy raft was moored across the stream to obstruct the upward passage of boats, and below it lay three gunboats and a transport, the old *Mears*. The gunboats were the *Van Dorn*, the *Polk*, and another, name unknown. As the Federal rams approached, these boats were set on fire and turned adrift to act as fire-ships against the rams, but the latter succeeded in avoiding them. Not having any guns, however, to cope with the battery, the rams returned. They learned, however, from the carpenter of the *Van Dorn*, who was captured, and also from persons living along the shore, that the gunboat *Arkansas*, and some twenty transports, were lying at a point about sixty miles above the battery, and that it was for the purpose of enabling her to be completed that the raft and battery were placed there to impede the passage of the Federal gunboats.

An expedition consisting of gunboats, transports and rams, with sufficient force to remove the obstructions and capture the battery, was preparing to start up the Yazoo when our informant left.

PASSING THE VICKSBURGH BATTERIES.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE HARTFORD.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, ABOVE VICKSBURGH, Saturday, June 28, 1862—8 A. M.

I am quite well and safe. We started to pass Vicksburgh at 4 o'clock A. M., and here we are, all ready for breakfast.

Lost one killed and twelve wounded. Fleet lost, as far as ascertained, four killed and thirty odd wounded.

Lots of shot holes in the old *Hartford*.

Flag-Officer quite safe. Three of our vessels—*Brooklyn*, *Katahdin* and *Kennebec*—did not pass up.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 9.

Special correspondence of FORNEY'S *Press*, dated United States steam sloop *Brooklyn*, June 28, says: "All hands were called early this morning to attack the batteries and the City of Vicksburgh. The first gun fired was at 1 o'clock. The firing was intense. The *Hartford*, *Richmond* and gunboats have passed the batteries and city without reducing them. The *Brooklyn* received orders not to pass a battery without silencing it. She remains below. The loss on the *Hartford* was one man killed and eleven wounded; that on the *Richmond*, the masters-mate killed and six wounded."

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the Jackson Mississippian.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, June 28.

One of the most terrible bombardments that the history of this war will record commenced yesterday morning, by the gunboats below the city, and continued almost incessantly until 10 o'clock. The scene last night from our camp, about one and a half miles from the river, was awfully grand—not less than a dozen shells ascending in the air at a time. The firing ceased at 10 o'clock last night and opened again at 4 this morning. For two hours the shower of shell was furious.

The enemy have succeeded in placing a park of artillery on the bank opposite the city, which opened fire this morning, throwing canister, grape and shell in every direction. (Many buildings are damaged. In the meantime several of the gunboats passed up, but it is thought two of them are seriously crippled. The flagship and another vessel accompanied the gunboats, and are now plainly visible from the big fleet above.

Notwithstanding the terrible discharges at our batteries, our men are exceedingly calm and deliberate. A few of our men were killed, and several wounded.

Consul Lawrence gone to Florence.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 9.

T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, Consul-General to Florence, left in the *Arabia* to-day.

[illegible]

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee—Conference of Tammany, Mozart and "Union" Men, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 9.

A meeting of the Democratic State Committee was held at the Delavan House to-day, DEAN RICHMOND in the Chair, and PETER CAGGER Secretary.

In accordance with an invitation from the Committee, a large number of prominent Democrats and Union men, from all sections of the State, were present.

An advisory meeting was held at 1 o'clock, to give an opportunity to these gentlemen to express their views as to the duty and policy of the Democratic organization at this time.

Speeches were made by Gov. SEYMOUR, Mayor WOOD, JAMES BROOKS, CALVERT COMSTOCK, Senator PRUYN, S. G. HADLEY, ELIJAH F. PURDY and others, earnestly in favor of an immediate sufficient reinforcement of the Army of the Potomac, in favor of an unconditional support of the Government while maintaining the right of all patriotic citizens to oppose the errors, corruptions and weakness in the Administration of that Government, and opposition to foreign intervention.

After the expression of these views the meeting took a recess until 3 o'clock.

This afternoon the Conference meeting was largely attended, the prominent local organizations of the Democratic and Union Parties being well represented.

Addresses were made by S. E. CHURCH, F. T. FAIRCHILD, and the leading representative men in the Tammany and Mozart organizations, all of whom expressed a desire and determination to sink all local differences, and present a harmonious, unbroken front at the State Convention.

After the meeting, which was confined to the interchange of views, the Democratic State Committee held a private session at the Delavan House.

A communication from the Legislative caucus of the party was received and read. It was referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of DEAN RICHMOND, ELIJAH F. PURDY and J. HARDENBURGH.

The following reply was addressed to the Legislative caucus by the Committee:

ALBANY, July 9, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication to the Democratic State Committee, inclosing a political address, in which the actions and motives of the Democratic Party have been signally misrepresented, has been submitted to them at their meeting in this city to-day, and we are instructed by them to reply: That the patriotism of the Democratic Party, and its loyalty to the Constitution need no defence at this day. The history of the country for eighty-six years, during which Democratic principles and councils have predominated in its policy, and prosperity and peace at home, and respect and influence abroad have attended its rule, is a sufficient vindication of its character.

The unanimity and energy with which the Democratic masses of the loyal States have sustained the Government since its administration has fallen into adverse hands, proves that this devotion to country rises above all considerations of partisan interest or prejudice. The attitude of the party, so long fearlessly asserted, is still firmly maintained by it, and now when the destinies of the nation, and the existence of free institutions, are in peril, it again stands forth, ready to seek the aid of every citizen who will rally to the cause of his country and of constitutional liberty.

This Committee, disavowing any purpose to dictate a platform of party principles, or to anticipate the conclusions of the State Convention which will be called to pass upon the matters, are conscious that they reflect the sentiments of the whole party when they say the Democracy of New-York stand ready to unite with all patriotic citizens, without reference to former party combinations, who agree in sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the existing war against the rebellion, by all the means within the power of a loyal people, for the purpose of restoring the Union as it was, and maintaining the Constitution as it is. And we are instructed further to say that it is the purpose of the Committee in calling the next State Convention to invite the coöperation of all citizens, upon the simple, but distinct platform of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. But while these principles lead Democrats to act with patriotic citizens for this great purpose, they repel all idea of political association with that class of fanatics who are raising unnecessary and factious issues, the only effect of which is to divide the people of the loyal States, exasperate still more the people of the different sections of the Union, and make its restoration impossible. We have the honor to be, &c.,

DEAN RICHMOND,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
J. HARDENBURGH,
Sub Committee.

To Hon. Lyman Tremain, J. S. T. Stranahan, M. H. Grinnell, Thos. H. Flagler, Committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Democratic State Central Committee being convened at this time merely for the transaction of its ordinary business, and not assuming to lay down any platform, or to adopt any resolutions in the name and behalf of the Democratic party in advance of the State Convention, yet desire on two points that present themselves to the public mind at this time as of the gravest importance, to express their sentiments in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we view with admiration the heroic courage shown by our army before Richmond, and are filled with heartfelt gratitude at the self-devotion and desperate valor which wrung victory from the jaws of defeat. We call upon the Government to put forth instant and energetic efforts to give that army long-needed reinforcements, and we appeal to our fellow-citizens to fill up the ranks which are nobly struggling to uphold the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to resist to the utmost intervention in this war by other Governments, in any form or under any pretext, and that the American people are strong enough to put down the rebellion at the South, and are wise enough to crush out malignant fanaticism at the North, and that they will not tolerate any interference in their affairs by any foreign Power.

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

PETER CAGGER, Secretary.

The time and place of holding the State Convention will be fixed hereafter. Adjourned.

The Republican Central Committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed by the Republican Central Committee at its regular meeting last evening:

Whereas, The condition of our country renders it the duty of all good men to stand by the Government in its efforts to crush rebellion, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Central Committee of the Republican Party of the City and County of New-York, as a whole, and each member thereof, for himself individually, pledges the Committee to aid the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee views with utter abhorrence the attempts of *Northern traitors* to aid the rebels by efforts to divide the people of the loyal States, and that any party or any man who attempts, in these perilous times, to attract attention from and divide the odium justly fixed on rebels in arms, is as much a traitor to the Union as those in arms for its destruction.

Resolved, That the Government ought, in this hour of necessity, to avail itself of all the means within its reach, inviting and accepting the aid of every person willing and able to serve his country.

Great Union Demonstration in New-Haven.

The Union demonstration in New-Haven, on Tuesday evening, was exceedingly enthusiastic. Commodore FOOTE presided, and after returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, spoke of the ardent efforts of the Executive of the nation in his endeavors to suppress the rebellion. I trust, said he, that Connecticut may not be backward in her work of putting down the wicked efforts of men who have arrayed themselves in opposition to the good Government of WASHINGTON and our fathers. Concerning foreign intervention, he said we need have no fears. Our navy is adequate, and the justice of our cause will certainly win success. Our reliance is upon God, and His smiles, as He looks down upon our work, are worth everything for our protection.

Patriotic resolutions were adopted pledging the Government all the aid it desired, and appointing a a Committee of the most influential men in New-Haven to urge forward enlistments.

The following note from Commander GREGORY elicited hearty cheers.

JULY 8, 1862.

Excuse me to my patriotic friends, as I am obliged to go. Tell them I am just now making up some pills, ("Monitors,") especially intended as a preventive or cure for one of John Bull's [cheers] chronic diseases—hostility to republican institutions. The "old gentleman" may find them too big to swallow and too hard to bite. His cure will be certain, if ever he takes them. I shall sustain the Government, right or wrong, in crushing this rebellion. My keel was laid on Union blocks, and my course will be true to the Union always.

GREGORY.

Commodore FOOTE made some additional remarks, eulogizing Gens. MCCLELLAN and HALLECK, and was followed by Senator DIXON, who urged the necessity of a prompt response to the call of the Government. Gov. BUCKINGHAM also made an address. He spoke of his confidence in the Administration, and also of the necessity of the citizens of Connecticut coming forward voluntarily and offering their services to the Government without any draft, for such is the spirit of our institutions. He said he did not believe he should ever draft from the active or inactive militia, and turn them over to the President under the rules and articles of war, without an express order from the President applying to all the other States; but if that resort shall unfortunately become necessary, he should reluctantly comply with the order.

Capt. HYDE, of the United States Engineer Corps, gave a history of the rebellion in its early stages, as it came under his observation. He was at Charleston when the first notes of war were heard, and afterward went to Key West. He, with others, waited for orders, but the traitor FLOYD was at the helm, and they made up their minds that the Government was either sleeping or dead. He complimented MCCLELLAN on his masterly generalship; he hardly believed him as competent as he has shown himself.

THE MODEL HOSPITAL IN NEWARK.

Wholesale Accommodations for the Sick and Wounded—One of the Finest Hospitals in the Country—Room for Over Seven Hundred Patients.

Mainly through the efforts of a benevolent and highly esteemed citizen of Newark, MARCUS L. WARD, Esq., there is now in successful operation in that city, one of the most complete army hospitals yet extemporized, capable of accommodating about seven hundred patients. The buildings are situated at the Centre-street Dépôt, fronting on the river, and are so located that wounded or sick soldiers brought by either the cars or the boats, may be landed in their beds with but one change. There are in all, three edifices, three stories and basement high, and covering about 100 feet square of ground. They were erected for a large manufacturing house, at a cost of over $100,000. On the reception of the news of the battle of Williamsburgh, Mr. MARCUS L. WARD conceived the idea of having these spacious rooms converted, under the auspices of the State, to the use of the sick and wounded soldiers of the State of New-Jersey, and particularly of the vicinity of Newark. Arrangements for this purpose were partially made, and in connection with other benevolent gentlemen, and a number of volunteer lady nurses, the hospital was started. Local jealousies of other cities in the State, together with, perhaps, some political interference, prevented the successful working of the institution, but, nothing daunted, Mr. WARD and his associates brought the matter before the War Department. The admirable location, and perfect adaptability of the buildings, and the success of the preliminary movements, immediately convinced the Department that the location was favorable. The building and grounds were therefore leased by the Government, and placed under military rule; JOHN H. JANEWAY, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, being placed in sole charge. Under Dr. JANEWAY's administration, the preparations are now complete for the accommodation of 700 patients.

Each room is splendidly lit and ventilated by numerous windows. The ceilings are about ten feet high. Each patient is provided with a spring-bottom bedstead, straw mattress, hair pillow, sheeting and blankets in abundance. The gas and water is introduced in every ward. There are likewise a number of baths, so that there can be no excuse for uncleanliness. In order to remedy the lack of a suitable force to carry the water all over the higher rooms, huge tanks are erected in the upper ones, forming an ever ready reservoir, and giving the requisite impetus to supply all portions of the hospital as rapidly as needed. The privies are all new and excellently arranged so as to avoid giving the least offence. The arrangements for cooking are all on the most extensive scale, suited to the maximum of inmates. The Commissary has now 30,000 rations on hand, so that there is no danger of the inmates starving. Dr. JANEWAY, of course, regulates his Hospital fund, as is the plan at all other United States military posts, using the savings of surplus rations to purchase delicacies. Thus far, however, he has had to acknowledge the utmost alacrity on the part of the ladies of Newark in sending in contributions for the sick. The ladies have been even so thoughtful as to promise to supply the Hospital with milk, butter and eggs, and in order to keep out the sun's rays where they are not wanted, are making several hundred window-curtains. Dr. JANEWAY has arranged for all the contract male nurses who may be required, and will, as the exigencies of the Hospital suggest, employ female nurses as well. Rooms are set apart for the office, dispensary, post-office, stores and all other purposes for which separate apartments are needed, and yet the patients will have abundance of room.

As already stated, patients may be received by land or water. Boats drawing 10 feet may land at the pier, and the patients who are unable to walk be moved on their stretchers to the hatchway, hoisted to the appropriate wards and lowered into their beds. In the building near the railroad there is a large dumb-waiter, worked easily by means of a windlass, by which invalid soldiers, or supplies, may be readily moved from one ward to another. In fact, the entire arrangements are as complete as could possibly be desired in a building not erected for the purpose. The following were issued yesterday:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. No patient will be permitted to leave the hospital without a pass from one of the medical officers. The time he is allowed to be absent to be stated in the pass.
2. No nurse will be permitted to leave the hospital without permission from the medical officer. No one will be allowed to be absent after 9 P. M. without permission, in writing, of the medical officer. A list of all who have permission to be absent will be kept, for reference, by the clerk.
3. No one will be allowed to spit on the floors or walls of the hospital; to make any slops on the floors, or to throw any rubbish on them.
4. The beds will be made every morning by the attendants, or oftener, if necessary. Patients able to do so will, however, make their own beds.
5. No one will be allowed to lie on the beds with his shoes on.
6. Every patient able to do so, must wash his face and hands every morning, and keep the rest of his body in a cleanly condition.
7. No loud noises will be allowed in the wards at any time; all talking will cease at 9 P. M., when all patients and nurses, except those of the latter on duty, will go to bed.
8. All lights in the hospital, except in the office and storeroom, will be lowered at 9 P. M.
9. No patient will be allowed to eat or drink anything brought to the hospital, without permission of the medical officer.
10. No person will be allowed to enter the hospital, except such as may be admitted by order of the medical officer.

JOHN H. JANEWAY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A,

NEWARK, July 9, 1862.

Drs. NICHOLLS and JACKSON, of Newark, were at first appointed Assistant Surgeons in the army, and detailed to this hospital. Both gentlemen had been very active in founding the institution and helping it along; but their extensive private practice would not admit of their continuing. They, therefore, resigned, and Drs. CROSS and BALDWIN have been appointed in their places. There have been treated in the building altogether 157 patients. There are now under treatment 45, mostly from the battle of Williamsburgh.

A most interesting scene took place, yesterday, upon the occasion of the departure of 21 of the recovered men to rejoin their regiments. Parents and friends, wives and children, collected in large numbers, and the scenes of the first departure were reënacted. Newark has sent her 3,000 to 4,000 men to the field, and her inhabitants know well what may be the fortunes of war.

There are now about 400 patients on the way to this hospital from the James River, and as many of our readers may have friends to see, we subjoin the regulations for visitors:

U. S. HOSPITAL,
Open for visitors from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.
Subject to the orders of the Medical Officer.

Each visitor must register his or her name, and receive a ticket from the officer in charge. Not the least attraction, to the convalescent as well as to the sick, is the splendid view which presents itself from any of the upper windows. The fields, foliage, expansive plains, the winding river and the distant mountains beyond the circle of busy marts, are delightful to behold. Dr. JANEWAY will find his location much pleasanter than his late station on our Western frontier.

Mr. M. C. WARD and his associates may congratulate themselves that they have initiated one of the finest hospitals in the service, and need not be afraid to send their friends to view it, for Dr. JANEWAY and his gentlemanly janitor will see that they are shown all the points of interest.

Vermont Union State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Wednesday, July 9.

A State Convention of those who are in favor of sustaining the Constitution and the Union, and of supporting the National Administration in the present crisis of the country, was held here to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer. STODDARD B. COLBY, of Montpelier, was elected President. The following nominations were unanimously made:

For Governor—FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro, the present incumbent.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury.

For Treasurer—J. S. PAGE, Esq., of Rutland.

Resolutions were adopted, favoring the confiscation of the property and slaves of rebels; urging the speedy and effectual suppression of the rebellion; approving the general policy of the National Administration, and pledging Vermont to furnish men and money to the last extent of her ability, tendering hearty thanks to the brave and patriotic soldiers in the field, and thanking Gov. HOLBROOK for the prompt manner in which he tendered to the President Vermont's quota of 300,000 additional soldiers. Another resolution accepting certain special acts of President LINCOLN as pledges that the Government has cut itself free from all complicity with Slavery, was, after an animated debate, adopted, with a few dissenting voices.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

NEW-LONDON, Wednesday, July 9.

Col. W. O. IRISH, publisher and proprietor of the New-London *Chronicle*, and late Paymaster-General of the State of Connecticut, died this evening at 7 o'clock.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF FRANCE.

The Actual Organization of the Army—Its Strength and Effectiveness.

The latest intelligence from Europe renders it quite certain that the French Emperor will at once pour into Mexico a considerable military force. In this view we lay before our readers an account of the strength of the French army, as we find it in the last budget of the Minister of War, as adopted by the *Corps Legislatif*.

According to this document we learn that the entire force authorized to be raised both on a war and a peace footing is as follows:

Men.	War footing.	Peace footing.
Staff	1,832	1,832
Military Schools	2,186	2,186
Invalides	2,970	2,970
Gen d'Armerie	26,320	26,320
Infantry	515,037	253,036
Cavalry	100,221	63,368
Artillery	62,007	39,316
Engineers	15,443	7,467
Administration	33,365	14,263
Military Justice	4,389	4,216
Total men	767,770	414,974
Horses.	**War footing.**	**Peace footing.**
Gen d'Armerie	14,250	14,250
Cavalry	65,000	40,000
Artillery	49,680	15,000
Engineers	1,400	600
Administration	12,000	4,000
Total horses	142,330	73,850

In the discussion upon the budget of the army in the *Corps Legislatif*, in May of last year, it was stated that the actual effective force of the French army was, at that period, 650,000 men. France is enabled to put into the field, in the time of war, after the proportion of two per cent. of the population, from 750,000 to 800,000 men.

In giving a detailed account of the distribution of the military strength of France, throughout the various arms of the service, we have adopted the figures which appertain to the full strength of the army when placed upon a war footing. In times of peace, however, the battalions of the *active* troops are never full—in fact it will be seen from the above table that the infantry, placed upon a peace footing, is but half the strength to which it can, according to present authorizations, be raised in time of war.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD

forms a complete *corps d'armée* of itself, and it will be found to be separated from the regiments of the line in the following lists:

THE INFANTRY.

The Infantry of the Imperial Guard consists of the following: 3 regiments of Grenadiers and 4 regiments of Voltigeurs, each regiment comprising 4 battalions of 6 companies, one battalion of 10 companies of Foot Chasseurs, and one regiment of 2 battalions of 7 companies each of Zouaves.

The Infantry of the Line comprises 103 regiments, each containing 3 battalions of 8 companies; also, 20 battalions of 8 companies of Foot Chasseurs; 2 regiments of Zouaves, each of 3 battalions of 9 companies; 3 battalions of 5 companies of African Light Infantry; a Foreign Corps of 2 regiments, each of 3 battalions of 8 companies; 3 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs, each comprising 3 battalions of 7 companies; 7 companies of Discipline; 2 companies of Veterans, and one battalion of 10 companies of Firemen of Paris.

The infantry of the French army comprises a total of 119 regiments, 388 battalions, 3,050 companies; in addition to which there are 119 companies and 24 sections out of rank. The number of men of each class upon a war footing is as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Grenadiers	12,000	Foreign Corps	8,000
Voltigeurs	16,000	Algerian Tirailleurs	15,000
Infantry of Line	412,000	Discipline	822
Foot, Chasseurs	33,000	Veterans	240
Zouaves	15,000	Firemen of Paris	1,298
African Light In'try	1,617	Total	515,037

CAVALRY.

The Cavalry of the Imperial Guard is divided into one squadron of Cent Gardes, who are the body-guard of the Emperor, two regiments of Cuirassiers, and one regiment each of Dragoons, Lancers, Chasseurs and Guides, each regiment being composed of six squadrons.

The cavalry of the line comprises: 2 regiments of Carabiniers, 10 regiments of Cuirassiers, 12 regiments of Dragoons, 8 regiments of Lancers, 12 regiments of Chasseurs, 8 regiments of Hussars, 3 regiments of Chasseurs of Africa, and 3 regiments of Spahis; also 10 companies of Remounts. Each regiment is divided into 6 squadrons.

The total cavalry force is 64 regiments, 385 squadrons and 10 companies. There are also 64 platoons out of rank. The number of men when upon a war-footing is as under:

	Men.		Men.
Cent-garde	221	Guides	1,500
Carabiniers	3,000	Hussars	12,000
Cuirassiers	18,000	Chasseurs of Africa	4,500
Dragoons	19,500	Spahis	4,500
Lancers	13,500	Remounts	4,000
Chasseurs	19,500		
Total			100,221

ARTILLERY.

The Artillery of the Imperial Guard comprises: 1 battery of foot artillery, 1 regiment of 6 batteries horse artillery, 1 regiment of 8 batteries mounted artillery, 1 company of pontoniers, and 1 squadron of 2 companies of the train.

The Artillery of the Line is divided as follows: 5 regiments of foot artillery, of 16 batteries each; 4 regiments of horse artillery, of 8 batteries each; 10 regiments of mounted artillery, of 10 batteries each; 1 regiment of 12 companies pontoniers; 6 squadrons of 5 companies each of the train; 12 companies of workmen, two companies of armorers and 4 companies of veterans.

The total artillery force is 22 regiments, 227 batteries, 7 squadrons, 63 companies, along with 29 platoons out of rank. The number of guns is 1,362. In time of war the number of companies of the train are doubled, being then 4 of Imperial Guard and 60 of the Line. The number of men in time of war is:

	Men.		Men.
Particular Staff	1,380	Train	11,858
Foot Artillery	16,176	Workmen	1,200
Horse Artillery	8,573	Armorers	200
Mounted Artillery	24,145	Veterans	560
Pontoniers	1,915	Total	66,007

ENGINEERS.

The Engineers comprise one division of 2 companies of Imperial Guards, and 3 regiments of the line, each regiment consisting of 2 batteries or 23 companies. There are also 2 companies of workmen. The total engineer force, therefore, is 3 regiments, 1 division, 6 batteries, 73 companies; also, 3 companies out of rank. The number of men on war footing is,

	Men.
Particular Staff	1,102
Troops	14,000
Workmen	341
Total	15,443

ADMINISTRATION.

Under this head the Imperial Guards has one squadron of four companies military train, and the Line has five squadrons of eight companies each, military train, five companies of constructive workmen, and fifteen sections of administrative workmen. The total being six squadrons, fifteen sections, and forty-nine companies, with six platoons out of rank. The number of men employed in the Administration when upon a war footing is as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Management, active & reserve	344	Military Train	15,000
Officers and Pupils	1,616	Workmen, Constr'tive	750
Surgs. & Apothecaries	1,306	do Administrative	7,900
Veterinary Surgeons	370	Military Hospitals	6,000
Staff of Field Train	79	Total	33,365

GEN D'ARMERIE.

The *gen d'arms* are the police of France. Though they are entirely drawn from the active army, they are only charged with the police duty of the Empire.

The *gen d'armerie* of the Imperial Guard consists of one regiment of two battalions of eight companies each, of foot, and one squadron of horse.

The *Gen d'armerie* of the Line comprises 27 legions or 96 companies, for the Departments, and 4 companies for the Colonies; one company of Veterans, and the Paris Guard, which comprises one legion of 2 battalions, or 16 companies of foot and 4 squadrons of horse.

The total force or *gen d'arms* is, therefore, 1 regiment, 28 legions, 4 battalions, 5 squadrons and 133 companies, with 14,250 horses. The number of men is as under:

	Men.		Men.
Gen d'armerie of the Imp. Guard—Foot	2,234	Gen d'armerie of the Colonies	632
—Horse	136	Paris Guard	2,892
Gen d'armeri of the Departments	20,257	Veterans	169
		Total	26,320

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The Staff consists of the following active force, viz.: 11 [illegible] of Division, and 180 Generals of Brigade; also the [illegible], which comprises [illegible] officers, and the Staff of Military Districts, which consists of [illegible] officers and 365 non-commissioned officers. There are on the reserved list 77 Generals of Division and 172 Generals of Brigade. The total adding up as follows:

Marshals	11	Corps Imperatif	580
Generals of Division	167	Staff of Military Districts	722
Generals of Brigade	[illegible]		
Total			1,832

THE MILITARY SCHOOLS

Comprise 476 officers and non-commissioned officers, having charge of 1,710 pupils, making a total of 2,186 persons.

THE INVALIDS

Consist of the following numbers of persons: Command and administration, 106, and 2,864 invalids, making a total of 2,970.

GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY.

For the general regulation of the army there are a number of Committees and Commissions, each presided over by a Marshal or General of Division, to each of which is assigned a special duty. Thus there are six consultive Committees, viz.: Staff, gendarmerie, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and fortifications. There are also the permanent Committee of Administration, the Council of Health of the Armies, the Veterinary Commission, the Commission of Honors and Rewards, and the Commission for Defence of the Coasts.

At the head of all this is the Minister of War, who is responsible to the Emperor alone, and whose orders it is his duty to have promulgated and enforced.

The eighty-six Departments of France form an equal number of Military Districts, each placed under a General of Brigade, (Major-General.) These are grouped into twenty-two Divisions, each under a General of Division, (Lieutenant-General.) These are again collected into six *corps d'armée*, each under the command of a Marshal of France. A seventh *corps d'armée* comprises Algeria, similarly divided and sub-divided. Each Commandant of District, Division or *corps d'armée*, has his Staff and administrative machinery.

ANNUAL COST OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

According to the Budget of the years 1861–62, the amount voted for the Department of the Minister of War was $75,010,644 for the year. This sum, however, was voted when the empire was in a state of profound peace; how much money may be required to place a French Army in Mexico, and how many enemies the Emperor NAPOLEON may gain by such an outrage, time only will tell.

The Arabia and Jura Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 9.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed at 10 o'clock to-day, with 17 passengers for Halifax and 114 for Liverpool, including the French Princes. She also takes out $326,000 in specie.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 8.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, was boarded off Cape Race at 4:30 P. M. to-day, and news and telegrams from the United States to Monday evening were placed in charge of the Purser.

THE INSTITUTE OF REWARD.—With this attractive title, an association was some time since formed, the beneficent effects of whose workings is to accrue to the orphans of our patriots. A meeting of its members occured last evening, in Room No. 20 Bible-house. Dr. JOSEPH RICHARDS presided. The report of the Committee on Organization was read by the Chairman. The Secretary, Dr. DAVID HOLTON, made some remarks explanatory of the plan of action desirable to be pursued at the present time, and a Constitution was presented, which will be adopted, and the election of officers ensued. Congress has just passed a bill granting lands for "Agricultural Colleges" in each State, and the Committee will establish in connection therewith "Experimental Farms," under the general patronage of the Government. What are denominated "*Prize Positions*" seem to be *the feature* of the Association, and such pupils as display talent are to be placed in proper spheres for its development. The idea of the name "*Reward*," was to prevent the appearance of pauperism attaching to the pupils, inasmuch as no such reality exists. The large number and influential character of those interested in the establishing of the several departments of the Institute, prove that it is in the hands of a class who deem it a *privilege*, and not an act of charity, to serve the orphans of our patriotic soldiers with education and honors, by the outlay of means, energy, and all the influence at their command.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 9.

FLOUR more in shipping demand; Superfine, $4 87½@$5 25. WHEAT firm; sales 10,000 bushels—White, $1 32½@$1 35; Red, $1 24@$1 26. CORN quiet; Yellow, 54c.@55c. COFFEE buoyant, at 20c.@21½c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $11. WHISKY firm, at 29c.@30c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 9.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86; Reading Railroad, 29; Morris Canal, 45; Long Island Railroad, 16¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
The Holman Opera Troupe at Barnum's have made themselves great favorites. Their performances this afternoon and evening will be listened to by thousands.

Passengers Arrived.

In S. G. Adams, from Sagua—H. Kerr, J. Kerr, J. Waters.

In ship Western Empire, from New-Orleans—Mr. Keene, Mr. Bacon.

In bark Bradford, from Havana—Mr. Muller, Charles Rice.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 37 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon sets.... 3 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 24 | Gov. Island. 7 13 | Hell Gate.... 8 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, New-Orleans, D. de Gorcouria.

Ships John H. Elliott, Tucker, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith; Olamon, Stewart, London, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Johanna Antoinette, (Norw.,) Eckersburg, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Donna Anna, (Br.,) Cohn, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Anna, Tuthill, Havana, M. Trujillo; Volant, ——, Boston, H S. Vining; Zafrudenheit, (Pruss.,) Dense, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Meinburg, (Hamb.,) Peters, London, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Sitka, Elliott, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Curry, Dublin, D. R. De Wolff; Enrique, (Span.,) Castro, Porto Platta, A. C. Rossire & Co.; A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Domingo, H. G. Smith; Kate, (Br.,) Hagen, St. Johns, N. F., R. Dinwiddie & Co.

Schooners Elijah Sheldon, White, Newbern, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Eagle, Newell, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; J. W., Faulkin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Mary Plata, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., R. T. Kneeland; Maggie Bell, Gilkey, Grenada and Turks Island, Middleton & Co.; Rio, Small, Philadelphia, master; A. B. Terry, Eldridge, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; S. M. Smith, Fisk, Norfolk, Baker & Dayton; Charlotte & Ellen, Smith, Philadelphia, ——; Alice T., Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; L. Busher, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. John, N. F., Baker & Dayton; Carleton, (Br.,) Evans, Inagna, F. A. R. Webster; Persia, (Br.,) Smith, St. John N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Jno. Northup, Ross, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Bristol, R. I.; Warren, Stokes, New-Haven; Mary Dallas, Rackett, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Wm. F Storer, Trask, Liverpool June 1, with coal to Trask & Dearborn. June 21, lat. 46 40, lon. —, passed screw steamer William, of Hull, strg. E. July 7, 25 miles E. of Barnegat, spoke U. S. steamer Genesee, from Boston.

Ship Western Empire, (of Boston,) McLaughlin, New-Orleans June 22, with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Ellen Stevens, Howe, Matanzas June 28, with sugar, &c. Sld. in co. with bark Ionic, Hutchinson, and brig Eudorus, Haskell, for Boston; brig Fannie, Ross, for Portland, and Model, Dow, for Nassau. Has anchored at Quarantine.

Bark Burgermaster Kirstein, (Pruss.,) Kirstein, Belfast 46 ds., in ballast, and 7 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. July 2, lat. 41 47, lon. 62 54, saw a Bremen bark bound E., showing No. 1 0 6. Had heavy W. winds to June 20; since light winds and calms, with much fog.

Bark Palermo, Ingham, Palermo May 8, passed Gibraltar May 26, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Had light westerly winds the whole passage.

Bark Gazelle, Rhoades, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses and old copper to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Bradford, (of Rockland,) Cables, Havana June 25, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Tangier, (of Boston,) Hall, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Union, (Br., of Hamilton, C. W.,) Zealam, Black [illegible], June [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] vessels.

Brig S. G. Adams, [illegible], Carver, [illegible] with sugar to [illegible].

Brig Red Wing, (of Baltimore,) Clark, Guayanilla, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to Burgess & Co.

Brig Ocean, (of [illegible],) [illegible], Lisbon 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Ianna Adriana, (Hol.,) Pranken, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., via St. Thomas 18 ds., with coffee to [illegible] Son & Co.

Schr. St. George, (Br., of Bermuda,) [illegible], Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to [illegible] of New-Haven.

Schr. Georgie Deering, (of Harpswell,) [illegible], 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to [illegible] Chase.

Schr. S. J. Waring, (U. S. transport,) Dr. J. [illegible] commanding, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with rice to the U. S. Marshall.

Schr. Red Eagle, Rockwell, New-London 2 ds., to J. D. Fish & Co.

Schr. Vandalia, Small, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. W. E. Alexander, Tucker, Palermo May 2, passed the rock May 27, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Slaight, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Maria, Latham, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Horizon, Jones, Chincoteague 2 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. S. V. Coonan, (Br.,) Coonan, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. Catherine Wilcox, McFadden, Eastport 6 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Isaac Cohen, Herts, Spofford, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Augusta, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Bangor, Jordan, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Avon, ——, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Burr, New-Bedford 3 ds.

Schr. Rodman M. Price, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., [illegible].

BELOW—Ship Somersetshire, from Boston; also one brig.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamships Matanzas, for New-Orleans; Philadelphia, for ——; U. S. steam transport Eastern State, for Newbern, N. C.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Eastern State, at Pier No. 13, North River, is now loading hay, oats, &c., for Newbern, N. C. She will also carry one hundred soldiers, and sail this evening. The U. S. steamship Estrella, at Pier No. 46, North River, is also loading subsistence stores and horses for the above port.

The ship Antelope is now on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered. The U. S. brig Bainbridge is also on the small Balance Dock for repairs. The U. S. steam transport Belvidere, (previously reported in collision,) is on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT-VESSEL AT SMITH'S POINT, CHESAPEAKE BAY.

A light-vessel has been placed to mark the Shoal and Spit making out from the southeast side of the mouth of the Potomac River, in Chesapeake Bay. The vessel is schooner-rigged, painted lead color, and "Smith's Point" painted in large white letters on each side. Two [illegible] lights, illuminating the whole horizon, will be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise, which should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel, from 10 to 12 nautical miles. During snow-storms, fogs, and hazy weather, a bell will be rung, a fog-horn blown, and a gong sounded alternately at intervals of not exceeding five minutes. By order.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Secretary Light-house Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, May 30, 1862.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia Grafin—bark, of and from Baltimore for Cork, July 5, lat. 35 15, lon. 73.

Beam—fishing schr., of Providence, 6 weeks out, with 17,000 fish, June 24, lat. 46 30, lon. 49 20.

Gloucester—Am. schr., of Gloucester, 24 hours from Boston for St. Domingo, July 4, off Nantucket.

Mary—brig, of St. John, N. F., for the Virgin Islands, no date, lat. 43, lon. 46 50.

Montgomery—whaling bark, of New-Bedford, Capt. Crepo, on a cruise, 46 months out, bound to the Azores, May 15, lat. 23 8 S., lon. 34 23.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, June 28, ship Naples, Percy, from Liverpool, dischg.; Ocean Ranger, Averill, for New-York in 2 ds.; barks Yumuri, Anderson, for New-York, [illegible]; Mitchell, for Portland in 2 ds.; Helicon, [illegible], for Cork, ldg.; Transit, Minot, wtg.; Stampeder, [illegible], from Philadelphia, dischg.; Hanson Gregory, [illegible], from Key West, dischg.; brigs Castillian, Harwich, for Portland in 2 ds.; Flying Eagle, Treworgy, from Key West for New-York; Altaneia, Reed, for Boston, ldg.; Morning Star, Morse, for Baltimore, wtg.; Herald, [illegible], from Philadelphia, dischg.; H. Means, Means, [illegible] from Boston, do.; C. W. Ring, Huntley, [illegible]; Proteus, [illegible], do.; Webster Kelly, Heagan, from Portland, do.; Loch Lomond, Black, hence, do.; schrs. Dazzle, [illegible], for New-York; Windward, Partridge, do.; [illegible], discharging.

At Barbados, June 26, brigs Atlantic, Black, for New-York in 3 ds.; Keoka, Burns, dischg.; barks [illegible] bridge, Duntz, do.; N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, [illegible] Ann Elizabeth, Margrave, do. The bark May Queen, Kirwin, for Demerara, sld. 25th; schrs. Mary Alice, [illegible], for St. Thomas 20th; Frances Burrett, Nickerson, for Cienfuegos 21st; J. B. Small, for Porto Rico.

At Sagua, June 29, ship Sebastopol, for New-York next day; barks H. D. Vennard, do. in 3 ds.; New Empire, do. in 2 ds.; Star Light, for Boston, ldg.; Hannah [illegible], for New-York, do.; Mountain Eagle, do. do.; S. Thurston, hence, just arr.

At Guayanica, P. R., June 28, schr. Ruby, Tracy, for New-York next day; Kate Weston, for do., ldg.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 27, schr. Miranda, for New-York, unc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
NEW-YORK.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—CORNS, bunions, callosities, club and inverted nails, enlarged and diseased joints, &c., skillfully and successfully treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, the well known Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, N. Y. Dr. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and efficacious cure for corns, bunions, frosted and blistered feet, &c. 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per box. Sent by mail, and sold by druggists everywhere.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations, one as first-class cook; has no objections to assist in the washing; one who perfectly understands her business; also understands milk and butter; the other as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. If required. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, or would take a situation to place in a private family; is obliging and neat in her work; has good reference as laundress and chambermaid; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen till Saturday at her present employer's, No. [illegible] East 24th-st.

BOY LOST.—A BOY NAMED JOHN HERING, aged 10 years, dressed in light checked clothes, black cap, lost at Dudley's Grove, July 8, while on an excursion with the Pilgrim Baptist Sunday School children. Any person finding or knowing the whereabouts of said boy, will confer a great favor by sending word to his father, all expenses paid, STEPHEN HERING, No. 381 9th-av., New-York.

THE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE meet THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at their rooms in the Cooper Union Building. Among the miscellaneous business at the beginning of the evening, there will be presented the report of the Committee on Thomson's Automatic Gas Regulator.